THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS OF THE DAY

THE "CONSPIRACY" AGAINST TRUST LEGISLATION

A SENSATION rivaling that caused a year ago by his discovery of an "insidious lobby" at work to wreck tariff reform, the Washington correspondents tell us, was created last week by President Wilson's intimation of a plot to prevent the Senate from passing the Administration's antitrust bills. As evidence that the same influences which brought subtle pressure to bear against the Tariff and Currency Bills are now at work to induce Congress to adjourn without further antitrust legislation, the President showed the correspondents certain circular letters which, he implied, are being widely distributed with the suggestion that they be used as models for similar letters of protest to the Washington legislators. The gist of these circulars is that, in view of the hard times the country is experiencing, business can not endure any more upsetting legislation, and therefore Congress can best serve the public good by adjourning. One of them, sent out by President Ahnelt, of the *Pictorial Review* Company, New York, was accompanied by a letter asking every business man receiving it to write to the representatives of his own State in the House and Senate, and to the President of the United States, urging Congress "to halt before it is too late." After referring, as to a matter of common knowledge, to the fact that "prosperity has been lost somewhere in this country, owing to the mischievous activities of the politicians," the letter goes on to say:

"We enclose herewith draft of a letter which embraces the views of a majority of the thinking business people of our section of the country. . . . Might we suggest, if you agree with us, that you take the trouble of writing letters of a similar character to the President, the members of the United States Senate, and the House of Representatives from your State? If you prefer to use copies of the enclosed letter we will mail you as many copies as you can conveniently use. Just send us a postal card. It will be more effective, however, if you write them on your own letter-heads. The sooner this appeal is made the greater effect it will have on the politicians who have caused the loss of prosperity."

The sensation in official circles was not lessened by the fact that another of these widely circulated documents urging a halt for the present in all legislation for the control of business was fathered by the St. Louis hardware company, whose head, E. C. Simmons, was offered, and declined to accept, a place on the Federal Reserve Board. Such letters, the President suggested, showed the process by which the present "psychological" depression has been artificially created.

After making public these documents, the correspondents tell us, President Wilson sent for the Democratic steering committee of the Senate, reiterated his belief that actual business conditions are normal and improving, and asserted with emphasis that all the influence he possest would be exerted against the adjournment of Congress without the completion of its antitrust program. He exprest the belief that the most unsettling thing that could happen to business would be to be left for six or eight months longer in uncertainty as to what form the promised antitrust legislation would take.

"The President is clearly right," declares Colonel Watterson's Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.), which believes that if Congress adjourned with these measures in abeyance it would be "the height of cowardice and folly"—"like leaving an operation half performed because it hurts." The Nashville *Banner* (Dem.) finds the President's charge of an organized movement against further legislation well sustained by the evidence, and remarks that "it is no doubt also true that the business depression the President says is psychological had its first cause in the same movement," since "it apparently has no other reason to exist." "The way for business men to clear the public mind is to withdraw all attempts at obstruction, and thereby demonstrate that they have nothing to fear from any fair laws," urges the St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.). "The President is undoubtedly right in attributing the delay in acting on the trust bills to the campaign conducted by many of the concerns against which they are aimed," declares the Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.). And in the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.) we read:

"We do not think that there is anything criminal in the action of *The Pictorial Review* in asking its readers to send letters and telegrams to the President and leading Congressmen and Senators demanding that antitrust legislation be abandoned for the present, but it was one of those things that are worse than crimes, being blunders.

"For a generation now this country has been in a condition of excitement over the question of the regulation of corporations. The turmoil and trouble are bound to continue until that question is settled—and settled right. The failure of one Congress to act means merely that there will be a bigger demand for the next Congress to act. While this situation obtains there comes to the White House a man who knows what needs to be done and who is intent upon doing it in a way that will not harm legitimate

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business. He is applying all his great powers to that end. He has a Congress of the same mind with him. And while he is moving heaven and earth to settle this question of corporation regulation and protect legitimate business at the same time, a fool action of the very men he is trying to help comes in to perplex and hinder him.

"If he were less well balanced than he is, this sort of thing might deflect him from his purpose. That won't happen. But what shall be thought of the business men who play thus into the hands of their enemies?"

The Chicago *Herald*, another independent paper, agrees that "Congress should not be influenced by a manufactured public opinion of the kind that the President condemns," and characterizes the circulars quoted as "an insult to the recipient." A Washington dispatch to the New York *Commercial* (Com.) states that since the President made public his charge, many manufacturers and other business men throughout the country have written to him indorsing his view that the present "psychological" depression has been artificially created. And in the Washington correspondence of the New York *Herald* (Ind.) we find his position further buttressed by Senators F. McL. Simmons (Dem.), of North Carolina, and Hoke Smith (Dem), of Georgia. Says Senator Simmons:

"The inspiration and motives of the calamity agitation now going on in the country grow out of the desire of certain opponents of this legislation to postpone temporarily, with the hope of ultimately defeating, these reforms. As soon as it is definitely settled and authoritatively announced that it is the fixt purpose of the Senate to pass the bills at this session of Congress, much of the mischievous propaganda will at once come to an end."

"It is inconceivable," declares Senator Hoke Smith, "that the Administration should let up now, particularly in view of the propaganda which has been made against these bills." And he adds: "The enactment of these measures will mean added security which honest business men have not enjoyed before." Many papers, on the other hand, are convinced that President Wilson has discovered not a conspiracy, but a mare's nest. Among these we find even such loyal newspaper friends of the Administration as the New York *World* (Dem.) and *Evening Post* (Ind.), the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), and the Atlanta *Constitution* (Dem.). "Not all of those who honestly believe in a legislative interval want to go on record as being in a conspiracy of obstruction," remarks *The Constitution*, which thinks that the President underestimates "the wide and nonpartizan dimensions of the sentiment looking toward a rest-cure for business." "The conspiracy charge is rather thin," remarks *The Republican*, which regrets that "the President has caught Mr. Roosevelt's old distemper." President Wilson's suggestion of a "plot" against his trust program, remarks *The Evening Post*, "will make the judicious among his friends grieve." And in *The World* we read:

"The President is right when he declares that there seems to be an organized campaign to prevent further antitrust legislation at this time; but the campaign is not necessarily inspired by dishonest or wicked motives. Business men in general feel that with the new Tariff and the new Banking and Currency Law, following the long period of agitation over the Sherman Antitrust Law, the country has as much new legislation as it can digest at this time. They may be mistaken, but there is certainly no reason why they should not say what they think. When the President says there is 'acceleration' of public sentiment against his trust bills, he is right. But when he says there is no business depression, he is wrong."

A TIRESOME POSE.

BUSINESS MAN—"Why can't they call off the dog?"
—Evans in the Baltimore *American*.

Turning to less friendly critics, we find the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) remarking that "for the first time in the history of the country business is denied the right of self-defense," while the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind. Rep.) characterizes the President's charge as a "denunciation of public opinion." *The Ledger* goes on to remind us that "in the first clause of the Bill of Rights is a guaranty that the people shall be allowed to petition the Government for a redress of grievances." And it adds: "The Administration may divide the nation into the sheep and the goats, but the unalterable fact remains that men who have achieved success are still citizens, that the prosperous are as much entitled to petition for redress as those who are not prosperous."

"Why should not business men organize opposition to the President's antitrust program if they think it dangerous, or even if they merely dislike it?" asks the New York *Sun* (Ind.), which adds that if any conspiracy against President Wilson exists it is "a conspiracy not of malefactors, but of facts." "Arguing against administrative and legislative policies, by word of mouth, in circulars and letters, or with editorials, is the full privilege, perfect right, and, when honestly done, clear duty of everybody whose conviction is that those policies are unwise and harmful," declares the New York *Press* (Prog.), while the New York *Evening Mail* (Prog.) asks impressively: "Where, then, can the business men of the country turn for a hearing if not to the President of the United States and Congress?" It is no worse to ask a fellow being to write a letter than it is to ask him to sign a petition, remarks the New York *Globe* (Rep.), and *The Wall Street Journal* (Fin.) warns the President against "making himself ridiculous." Says the Wall Street paper:

"Those letters are entirely proper. They represent a frank and aboveboard effort to influence public opinion in a way any citizen may use without committing a moral, or even a technically legal, wrong. They are entirely proper expressions of individual opinion.

"Hitherto Mr. Wilson's political opponents have strengthened him by taking him seriously. But he himself surrenders all the advantage so gained when he shows an intemperance under criticism so puerile that his best friends will laugh at him."

The same admonition is offered by the Detroit *Free Press* (Ind.), and the Providence *Journal* (Ind.) warns him against underestimating the public sentiment behind these protests. Similar warnings are uttered by the Boston *Herald* (Ind.) and *Transcript* (Rep.), Brooklyn *Standard Union* (Rep.), Pittsburg *Gazette-Times* (Rep.), Albany *Journal* (Rep.), and Baltimore *News* (Prog.). Says the Baltimore paper:

"The President, we believe, overlooks one important fact, which is, that the demand for postponement of legislation comes not only from the trusts that are to be regulated, but from the smaller business units that their regulation is presupposed to benefit. Except little business felt itself temporarily in the same boat with big business, it would not back the latter up. There can be no denial of the fact that at the present moment they are in close alliance, that both are suffering, that both desire a rest from legislation, and that if there exists any wide-spread demand at all for immediate legislation it is political and not commercial.

"It may possibly be that the President takes a much longer

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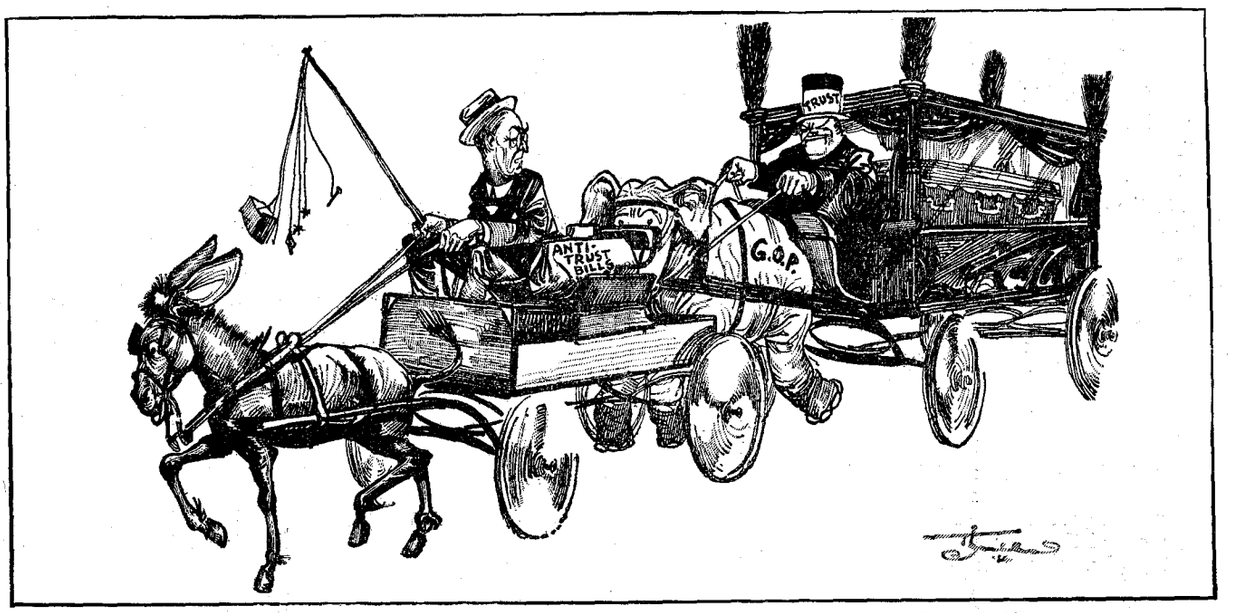

TRYING TO QUEER DR. WILSON: THE UNDERTAKER FOLLOWING THE DOCTOR.

—Thomas in the Detroit *News*.

view of the situation than business can take from behind its daily sales record; that, seeing legislation of some sort inevitable, he prefers his own, and that as a surgeon it would be professionally unwise for him to lose the chance of operating now, when his patient happens already to be under ether.

"Nevertheless, the patient is conscious enough for strong protest, organized and spontaneous. He wants the doctor to quit, the Congressional assistants and nurses to go home."

THE FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD

AS AN OFFSET to the failure of many of President Wilson's stanchest newspaper supporters to agree with him in seeing a plot of big business to wreck the anti-trust bills, we find many of his customary critics approving his Federal Reserve Board appointments. Thus the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), after paying tribute to the qualities of individual appointees—three of whom were discust in THE LITERARY DIGEST of May 16—goes on to say that "the Board is less political in personnel than might have been expected from the influences which controlled in the creation of the Federal reserve districts." The New York *Sun* (Ind.) admits, even if somewhat grudgingly, that of the five appointments which the President has had to make "there is none which is obviously unfit." And in regard to two of these appointments it goes much further, saying, "those of Mr. Warburg and Mr. Harding are conspicuously fit, the choice of Mr. Warburg being supremely so." Turning to the Administration press, we find enthusiasm added to approval. Thus the New York *World* (Dem.), after reminding us that the completion of this Board marks almost the last step in bringing our banking and currency "under a reform the most fundamental and far-reaching since the National Bank Act of the Civil War period," goes on to say:

"There is obviously no politics in the Federal Reserve Board as made up in the nominations sent to the Senate by President Wilson.

"Paul M. Warburg, of New York, is recognized as perhaps the ablest scientific banker in the country. A. C. Miller, of California, is widely known as a specialist and publicist in finance and economics. W. P. G. Harding, of Alabama, is a recognized leader in the banking and business activities of the South. Charles S. Hamlin, of Massachusetts, is an administrator of extended experience in the Treasury Department of the United States. Thomas D. Jones, of Illinois, is a retired lawyer who is best known to the President as a trustee of Princeton University. These, with Controller John S. Williams, of Virginia, himself a practical banker, and Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, of New York, as ex-officio members, complete the board of seven.

"The President has had a hard task. The Federal Reserve Act, to go into effect under the direction of a national board, will doubtless stand for the future as the greatest internal constructive work of the Wilson Administration By its operations this Administration will be chiefly judged hereafter, and by the character and ability of the Reserve Board will the operations of the Act be largely determined for complete success.

"It was therefore most important for the President that the utmost care and the best judgment should be exercised in making up this Board. . . . . .

"We think it will be generally admitted that this task has been well performed. Great care and good judgment have been exercised. The worst fear of all was that a political Board might be named, and the politics of a majority of these seven men is not known beyond their own private circles. The best hope was that a Board would be named which would command the confidence of the country's banking and business interests, and this has been realized in spite of the difficulties of getting high-grade men willing to make large personal sacrifices for a public-salaried service.

"The nation is thus assured of a favorable start for this great experiment in financial reorganization. The new law will not prevent hard times. It will not end those periodical swings between prosperity and depression which characterize modern industry everywhere.

"But by mobilizing bank reserves outside of Wall Street it will end the alliance of the country's banking power with its speculative excesses; it will prevent a recurrence of such panics as brought on general bank suspensions in 1907, 1893, and 1873; it will stop the pyramiding of reserves for disastrous credit inflations; it will substitute for a fixt circulation based on government bonds an elastic currency; it will divert a centralized banking credit from the favored use of special interests to the general business use without favor."

While some of the Washington correspondents predict a certain amount of Senatorial opposition to confirmation of Mr. Warburg and Mr. Jones because of their alleged affiliations with the industrial and financial interests often spoken of as the Money Trust, the general opinion seems to be that this opposition will not seriously delay matters, and that the new system will be in operation in about a month. Mr. Warburg, as mentioned in our previous article, is a member of the New York firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Company, and Mr. Jones is a director of the International Harvester Company, and is therefore, as a *Journal of Commerce* correspondent points out, "a codefendant in the civil suit brought by the Department of Justice to dissolve that corporation."

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RED-TAPE RIDDANCE FOR ALASKA

ALASKA needs the railroad our Government is about to build, but it needs something more. For, as the Milwaukee *Free Press* queries, "of what possible use will the railroad be unless the bars which now confine the riches of the wilderness are let down, and the rails can carry those riches to the market?" These obstacles, it is now asserted, are chiefly caused by administrative confusion and circumlocution. It has become pretty well known, observes *Engineering News* (New York), how "the inhabitants of Alaska, with one unanimous voice, utterly condemn the manner in which the settlement of Alaska and the development of its natural resources is at present throttled by governmental red tape." According to so good an authority as Secretary of the Interior Lane, the situation is this:

"Instead of one government in Alaska we have a number, interlocked, overlapped, cumbersome, and confusing.

"There is a government of the forests, a government of the fisheries, one of the reindeer and natives, another of the cables and telegraphs. There is a government for certain public lands and forests, another for other lands and forests. Each of these governments is intent upon its own particular business, jealous of its own success and prerogative, and all are more or less unrelated and independent in their operation."

Naturally, Secretary Lane wants to end such a state of affairs as soon as possible. And the report from which these words are quoted was sent to the Congressional Committees on Territories to urge the creation of a Development Board of three members to have complete control of Alaska's natural resources. This board, he explains,

"would do the work now done in Alaska by the General Land Office, the Forest Service, the Road Commission, the Bureau of Mines, the Bureau of Education, and the Secretary of the Interior. It should take over a part of the work and authority of the Bureau of Fisheries. . . . Beginning at the shore line, the Development Board should have complete control of all governmental activities and interests connected with the development of industries and transportation and the settling of the country.

"This should include the control of water-powers, building and maintenance of roads and trails, and operation and rates of the railroads and telegraph-lines. It should include protection and control of game, fur-bearing animals, public lands, mineral deposits, coal, oil, gas, hot springs, timber lands, and timber."

In Mr. Lane's opinion, the new board ought likewise to take over the supervision of educational work among the Indians and natives, the reindeer industry, the control of the Surveyor-General's office, and the supervision, in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture, of agricultural experiments and demonstration work in the Territory. The Secretary also recommends an Alaskan budget, in which all Alaskan funds can be reported and accounted for on a single page. With proper administration, he believes, "Alaska can be made self-supporting within a very few years."

Secretary Lane's plan, as thus outlined, wins much praise from the press, and we have noticed no adverse criticism of it. It "has the right ring," as the Salt Lake *Tribune* puts it. The Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, New York *Evening Post*, and Colorado Springs *Gazette* express like sentiments. The measures which the Secretary is urging, declares the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer*, "are of vastly more importance to the country as a whole than any of the questions which are still before Congress, save the tolls matter alone; but getting action is a hard matter." The same thought occurs to the Milwaukee *Free Press*. Congress, it says, "still dallies with the plan—embodied in bills pending in both House and Senate." "It also dallies with those other bills which provide for the leasing of coal lands and other mineral territory." For this *The Free Press* can find no excuse—"what possible objection can there be to freeing this great empire of its tangle of archaic laws and unharmonized jurisdictions, to unlocking its treasures for the welfare of Alaska and the advantage of the whole nation?"

900,000,000 BUSHELS OF PROSPERITY

TO ESCAPE PROSPERITY with such crops as we are promised this year by the Government experts, remarks a New York daily, is going to be difficult. The wheat crop, in particular, notes another, is "real, and not psychological, grain." For the farmers are already busy with a "bumper" harvest of winter wheat, comprising the larger part of this year's record-breaking total wheat production, which is estimated at 900,000,000 bushels, an increase of 137,000,000 over last year's record crop. Other grains show signs of bounteous harvests, and according to the Department of Agriculture's estimates, thirty-five States will produce crops greater than the average for the past ten years. "What more can be asked?" exclaims *The Wall Street Journal;* "it takes invincible resolution to resist such incitements to optimism," says the New York *Times;* this "splendid" situation is already "having a direct effect on business," asserts the Birmingham *Age Herald* "to the discomfiture," as the Buffalo *Courier* adds, "of croakers and of narrow politicians." "With the prospect of raising one-half the world's total average production of wheat and two-thirds of the world's supply of cotton, this country," thinks the New York *Herald*, "can well afford to let Europe have the temporary use of some superfluous gold and can withstand a great deal of fool legislation." But while the wheat crop is "not a matter of psychology," it seems to affect the editorial psychology in various ways. For instance, the New York *Sun* rejoices in these great crops, but is fearful lest their very richness encourage Congress to enact too much reform legislation. In like manner it seems to the Wilmington *Every Evening* that while "Nature is splendidly doing her part to make the country prosperous," Congress is "doing its best to discount the good work of Nature and inflict evil upon the land." The crops may "help a portion of the population," but, gloomily observes the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, "it is manifest that they can not restore business confidence." Or rather, as a writer in St. Louis puts it, "business is stimulated," but "industrial conditions continue unsatisfactory."

The optimists, at any rate, now have concrete facts to back up their arguments. "It is a foregone conclusion," we read in the New York *Evening Post's* Chicago business correspondence, "that business conditions in the Southwest will improve."

"One of the best-informed Southwestern business men said this week that the big crops mean between $225,000,000 and $300,000,000 of money for the farmers and business men in the States of Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Nebraska, and that most of it will be obtained within a short time. This will enable farmers to pay off their obligations to the banks. In his opinion the country banks in these four States have rarely owed reserve city banks so much money as they do at present. If so, the big crop and their increased home resources will enable them to pay their debt, and will in turn create better business conditions in other parts of the country.

"For these reasons it is impossible that the harvest should not give more confidence to distributers of goods, and induce them to make much larger purchases later in the season. As yet, such purchases have not been above the average, and in many lines are still below normal for this season. But when the large movement of grain sets in—which will be about the middle of July—there is the best of reasons for expecting genuine trade revival."

For the railroads, according to this authority, the big wheat harvest means good business for a year. "We shall easily spare the grain for Europe, and the railways will have their work cut out in carrying it to the seaboard." All the "receiving and shipping interests will derive a handsome business" from the

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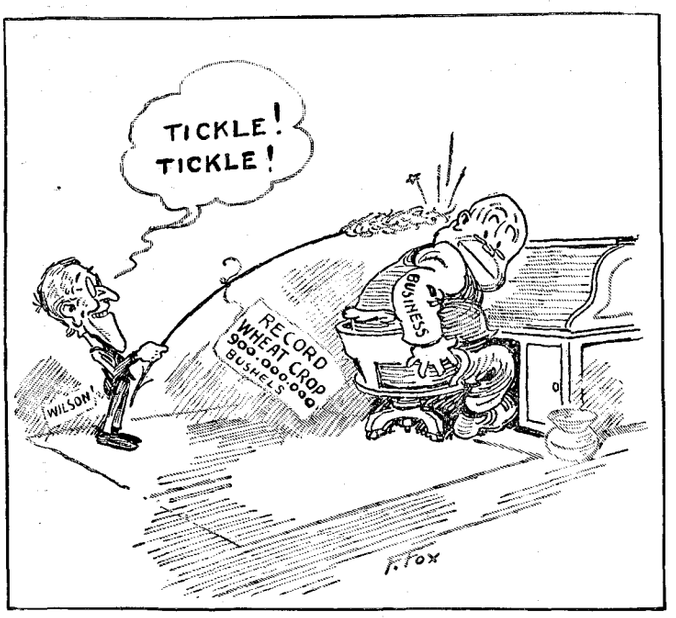
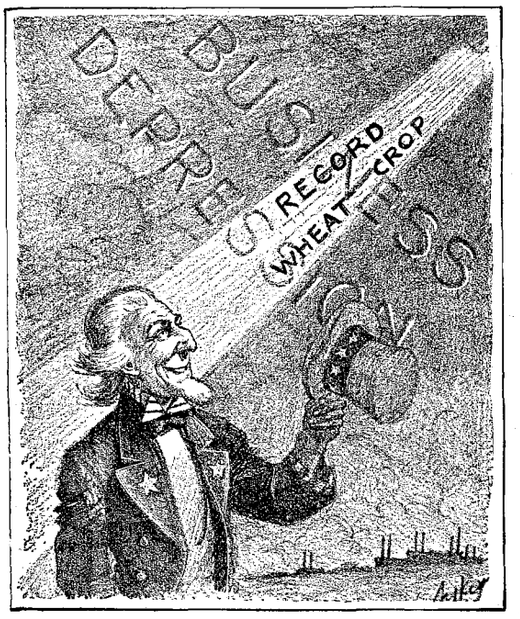


THAT GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT.
—Fox in the New York *Evening Sun.*



"WELCOME, LITTLE SUNBEAM!"
—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger.*

DISPELLING THE GLOOM.

great crops, says the Philadelphia *Public Ledger's* Chicago correspondent. In Washington, the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer* is happy because, besides enriching the farmers, "the big crop promises to have the further effect of reviving the lumber industry of this State—our great money-earner in good times and the industry which employs by far the greater number of people." The optimistic Philadelphia *Record* explains at some length what the 900,000,000 crop means to business men:

"When a big crop is expected the agricultural implement-makers buy great quantities of bar iron and steel. The merchants in the West and South study the crop prospects carefully and talk with their farmer customers, and if it is likely that the farmers will have plenty of money they order liberally from the manufacturers."

There is hardly anything nowadays that a farmer is not likely to buy for himself or his family, continues *The Record*, "when the barns are full of his produce and the bank is full of his deposits."

"If the farmers are prosperous there will be a lot of business for the railroad companies. There will be a demand for every sort of merchandise. The banks will try to lend their deposits, and to that end will make the terms as easy as possible. This will be favorable to more buying of land and more building of houses and barns. . . . . .

"A great part of the wheat is exported, and brings in money from the foreigner. We do not rejoice over bad crops abroad, but if we have heavy crops when Europe has not enough to eat, it does our philanthropy good to save the poor foreigner from starvation and it adds a lot to our bank account, too."

So authoritative a railroad spokesman as *The Railway Age Gazette* shares this belief that a crop like that now expected "will cause a large indirect increase of railway traffic as well as a large direct increase." For "the enlargement of the purchasing power of the farmers . . . will tend to cause an increase in the movement of manufactured articles of all kinds, and this in turn will tend to cause a proportionate increase in the movement of fuel and raw materials to the factories." Speaking more generally, *Dun's Review* refers to the promise of agricultural prosperity as tending "to strengthen confidence in the general business outlook." *Bradstreet's* finds that "optimism in the West has apparently passed beyond mere sentiment, crystallizing into a broader demand for many kinds of merchandise."

Turning to the basic iron and steel trade, we find *The Iron Age* aware of some encouragement. The New York *Commercial* hears through its correspondents of "evidences of better conditions in iron and steel." "The transportation companies are showing more buying interest, new orders for 10,700 cars bringing more than 100,000 tons of plates and shapes to the plants. In the pipe line more activity is in evidence, and there is a better inquiry from implement-manufacturers." The wheat crop, this revival of the iron trade, the consequent stimulation of mining, and continued textile activity are reasons given by Secretary Wilson for "predicting that within a month it will no longer be a question of jobs, but a question of how to get men enough to fill them." Reports received by the Boston *Christian Science Monitor* from the Northwest, Middle West, and South "indicate a better employment of labor, greater industrial activity, and a generally more hopeful outlook." So *The Monitor* is inclined to agree with President Wilson's "psychological" diagnosis of business depression and to think it all founded on "fear." But to the New York *Evening Mail* this seems like nothing other than "a brave attempt to apply Christian Science principles to the business situation," and it answers sharply:

"Unfortunately there are some aspects of the present discouragement that are not based on fear, but on certain uncomfortable facts. One of these facts is the Wilson tariff, in the results of which there is nothing psychological. When American manufacturers are cut off, in seven months' time, from the sale, in the United States, of $38,000,000 of manufactured goods because that value of foreign goods was imported over and above the value of the foreign goods imported in the same period last year, while American manufacturers and other producers suffered a diminution of $60,000,000 worth in the products they have sent abroad, it is evident that some other factor than fear has entered into the situation."

Tho the New York *Evening Post's* St. Louis correspondent sees that "business is stimulated by the harvest outlook," he is aware that "industrial conditions continue unsatisfactory." He finds the cause for this in "the reduced purchasing power of those corporations which keep mines, mills, and factories busy, combined with uncertainties of legislation." Thus "the weakness of commerce is attributable to the real fact that capital does not quite understand, as yet, the policy of the Government, Federal or State, toward investment in enterprises to develop the country's resources." That this state of affairs may be prolonged by the very generosity of Nature is the

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suggestion of the New York *Sun*. This is the way "political contrariety" would "turn the promised wheat to tares":

"From referring to the crops as an easy reparation for any harm that may have been done to the community by the reformers, it is but a step to finding in the same source encouragement for further political enterprise. How much will the country bear? More, obviously, when stayed by copious crops. Then let them have more!"

THE PANAMA-TOLLS REVERSAL

DESPITE the proviso added at the last moment to the Panama tolls-exemption repeal bill, the prevailing press opinion is that President Wilson has scored a notable triumph, perhaps his greatest, in getting substantially what he asked for in the face of precedent, platforms, and formidable opposition within his own party. On the merits of the repeal, there is little new to be said after these months of Congressional debate and editorial discussion. Friends of the measure, like the New York *World*, are confident that no other Congress will undo this work. Foes exclaim, as did Senator Borah, that while we may now "give the Canal away," some day "the American people will take it back." The fact of present interest and practical import is that when the Canal is opened, a few months hence, American vessels, in both coastwise and foreign trade, will pay tolls on an equal footing with the shipping of other nations, instead of passing through free, as provided by the Act now repealed after Britain's protest that it violated a treaty. The London papers express satisfaction with this result. But it is to be noted that before the Senate would pass the repeal bill, it insisted on a specific declaration that we have not given up any treaty rights. The Senate amendment, which was accepted by the House and the President, reads in part as follows:

"Provided, that the passage of this Act shall not be construed or held as a waiver, or relinquishment of any right the United States may have under the treaty with Great Britain, ratified February 21, 1902, or the treaty with the Republic of Panama, ratified February 26, 1904, or otherwise, to discriminate in favor of its vessels by exempting the vessels of the United States or its citizens from the payment of tolls or passage through said Canal."

Which merely means, according to Senator Reed (Dem., Mo.), "that whatever rights we don't have we hereby reserve." The Washington *Herald* (Ind.) is one of a number of papers which agree that it is "meaningless," and "superfluous." "The Norris-Simmons compromise amendment, innocuous and superfluous as it is, since a piece of domestic legislation can not possibly operate as a waiver of alleged treaty rights, is calculated," so the Chicago *Record-Herald* (Ind.) thinks, "to feed anti-American sentiment in Europe and to revive controversy and misconstruction." The New York *Sun* (Ind.) likewise sees it as a "vitiating compromise which leaves the whole future of the canal-tolls controversy unsettled." The New York *Times* (Ind.) and Boston *Christian Science Monitor* (Ind.) do not like the amendment, but they admit its usefulness in helping to "save the faces" of some Senators, and *The Monitor* observes that "it also expresses, somewhat rhetorically, opinions which are patriotic and appealing." The amendment seems logical, necessary, and proper to the Indianapolis *Star* (Prog.) and Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph* (Rep.) and *Public Ledger* (Ind. Rep.). As *The Public Ledger* understands it, we are, in effect, telling the world that "the exemptions are being abandoned, in this instance, not because of the doubts as to their legality, but on grounds of economic expediency and to meet the wishes of the Executive." And a Democratic opponent of repeal, the New Orleans *Times-Picayune* (the combined *Times-Democrat* and *Picayune*) is glad to see the "reservation of national rights so clear that the most skilful casuist on the side of repeal can not dispute it." It believes the repeal to be "an error." But by the grace of the Senate amendment, "at the worst it is reversible, and the American voters may move to its correction whenever they see fit."

That American voters will so move is emphatically predicted by the New York *American* (Ind.) and Washington *Star* (Ind.). With equal emphasis the repeal is denounced or lamented by the New York *Evening Mail* (Prog.), Newark *Star* (Dem.), Baltimore *American* (Rep.), Washington *Post* (Ind.) and Pittsburg *Chronicle Telegraph* (Rep.). The New York *Commercial* (Fin.) was opposed to repeal, but it believes the too violent methods and statements of some politicians and newspapers on this side of the question injured their cause. Now that the repeal has been accomplished, the Philadelphia *North American* does not believe it has won the friendship of Great Britain or increased our prestige abroad. If it has "destroyed the horrid project of a ship subsidy," then "it has at the same time conferred an equal subsidy upon the transcontinental railroads, which will collect from the public in freight every dollar paid by American coastwise cargoes through the American canal." The "surrender" has accomplished these things, continues this plain-spoken Progressive daily: it has "made notorious" the "flabby futility" of the Administration's foreign policy; it has revealed the Democratic party as a breaker of pledges; and the President's plea has wounded the national spirit by putting "upon the nation the stigma of having attempted to wrong a friendly Government."

Some of these newspapers hint at political retribution to come upon the President. And it is remarkable to find a friend of the repeal proposition declaring that while gaining his point, he has lost prestige. It is "greatly shaken," asserts the Buffalo *News* (Rep.), "since many find that they can make open fight against him and still retain their party standing."

But against this may be quoted the host of papers which look upon the passage of the repeal act as the greatest victory as yet achieved by the President, and one which in itself will insure his place in our history. Nor are these tributes confined to the Democratic press, for the independent Boston *Christian Science Monitor*, New York *Times*, *Globe*, and *Evening Post*, the independently Republican Philadelphia *Public Ledger* and Cleveland *Leader*, and the Progressive Denver *Rocky Mountain News*, and Kansas City *Times*, are as insistent upon the point as such pillars of Democracy as the New York *World* and Louisville *Courier-Journal*. Then, too, as the vote in both House and Senate ran athwart party lines, so we find papers of all political faiths rejoicing in the outcome. Besides those just mentioned, it should be noted that such representatives of the now dominant party as the Brooklyn *Eagle*, Hartford *Times*, Richmond *Times-Dispatch*, Nashville *Tennessean*, Atlanta *Constitution* and *Journal*, Jacksonville *Florida Times-Union*, St. Louis *Republic*, and Houston *Post* and *Chronicle* are companioned in gratification by the Republican Boston *Transcript*, New York *Tribune*, and Des Moines *Capital* and *Register and Leader*, and by independent papers like the Boston *Herald*, Providence *Journal*, Springfield *Republican*, New York *Herald*, Indianapolis *News*, and Chicago *Record-Herald*.

A number of these papers ascribe to Senator Root and Senator Lodge a share of the credit in this undertaking. Now, declares the New York *World*, "the rule of justice and equality" is restored at Panama, and "no private interest, foreign or domestic, may capitalize this great public enterprise for its own special profit."

Thus ends in success President Wilson's three months' fight for the withdrawal of our tolls-exemption policy at Panama. For his special message was read to Congress on March 5; the House passed a repeal bill on March 31; the Senate followed on June 11; both Houses agreed on the Senate's amendment, and the

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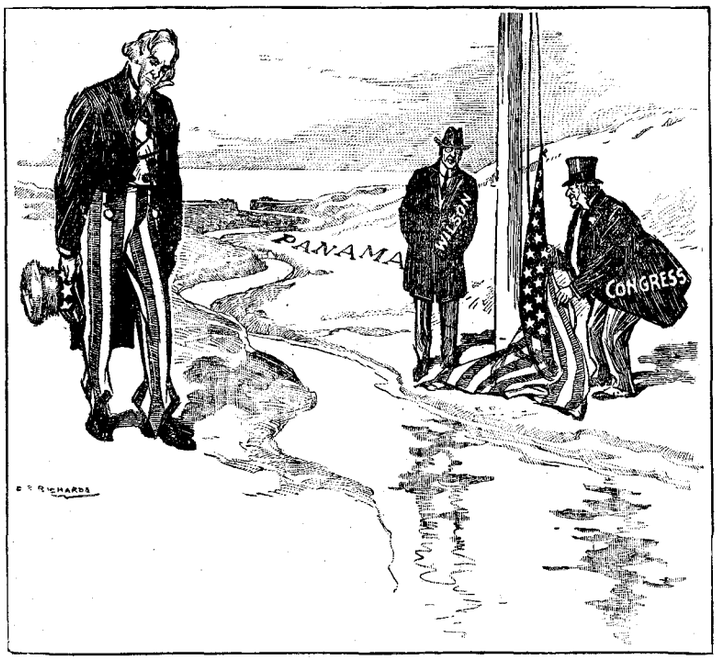

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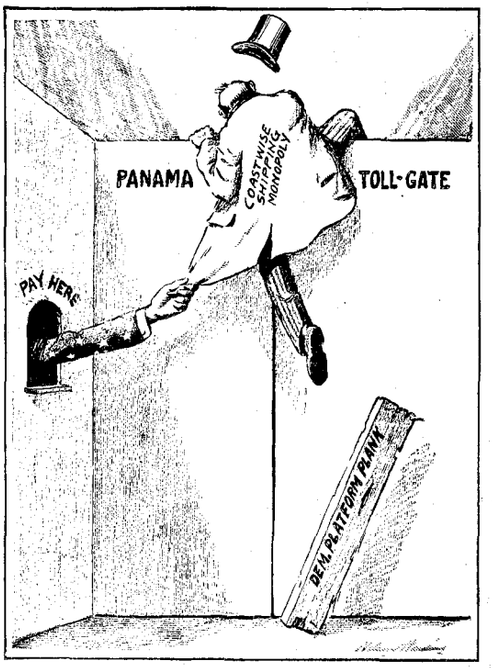
HAULING DOWN THE FLAG.
—Richards in the Philadelphia *North American*.



THE DEADHEAD.
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

OPPOSING VIEWS OF THE EXEMPTION REPEAL.

President's signature was affixt on June 15. The early history of the Panama legislation and the press attitude toward the British protests was sketched in our issue of February 21.

"POLITICAL BANKING" IN CHICAGO

THAT POLITICS and banking do not mix successfully is the chief lesson drawn by the Chicago press from the closing of what is called the Lorimer-Munday chain of banks; editors outside Illinois, remembering also the Siegel bank crash in New York, add that banking for the benefit of the banker's other interests is almost certain to prove disastrous. The principal sufferers from the suspension of the La Salle Street Trust and Savings Bank, with several Chicago and "down-State" subsidiaries, are again the poor whose little savings are tied up and may be swept away if the banks are found insolvent. The Chicago newspapers and press dispatches tell of the thousand children who had been induced to put their Christmas savings in one bank; of the family who had once lost all in a bank failure, "but all our friends told us that Mr. Lorimer was the friend of the poor people, and we decided to take one more chance"; of the honeymoon fund; of the money saved up to meet the expense of a new baby; of Mrs. Barbara Conway, who said:

"Every cent I have in the world is tied up here. I am rapidly going blind. My husband died last September and left me $600 with which to care for myself and children. This seems like the end of everything."

The La Salle Street Bank was closed on June 12 by the chief State bank examiner because he "found a rotten condition." The bank, he says, did not have funds enough to carry it through the day and had been "staggering along" for six months. According to Examiner Harkin, there had been going on for weeks quiet "runs," many large depositors withdrawing their accounts, some of them being concerns in which the bank's officials were interested. This bank, it is noted, has never been admitted to the Chicago clearing-house. Hence its failure, say Chicago bankers, can have no effect on the general banking business of the city. Some of them declare it has been under suspicion ever since it was started in 1910. More than half of the bank's loans are set down by Mr. Harkin as "desperate," and the total deposits and capital of $4,730,000 have to cover them but $2,000,000 of sound assets. In one of the several applications for a receivership, notes one dispatch, "it is charged that the officers of the bank engaged in large enterprises with the money deposited in the bank, without giving adequate security for it, and that in consequence of the failure of the projects the funds have been depleted." The question of criminal prosecution, says the Attorney-General, "hinges on whether Mr. Lorimer and Mr. Munday were the controlling and dominating factors in the concerns to which big loans were made by the bank." Various other charges have been made; the Chicago *Herald* (the combined *Record-Herald* and *Inter Ocean*) asks, for instance:

"What truth is there in the story that kindred 'banks' were started with money from the parent's cash-till; that when the State had counted the capital in the new concern that money so advanced—to be counted—was returned to its proper abiding-place, there to rest until it went forth on another flying trip to help start one more 'bank'?"

Mr. C. B. Munday, *The Herald* explains, is a "financial Pooh-Bah," interested in "banks, milling companies, street-railway companies, and drug concerns" in Illinois and Iowa. He is vice-president of the La Salle Street Bank and its active banking head, and has had much to say concerning the fourteen affiliated banks, eight of which have had to close their doors. Mr. Munday says all the charges of bad management are "bunk," and he expects the banks to reopen and pay their depositors in full, tho there may be some changes among their officials. William Lorimer, whose expulsion from the United States Senate figures largely in all the comment, prefers to say nothing for publication. But it is around him that the talk of "politics" centers. Thus we read in *The Herald:*

"Members of the legislature who voted for William Lorimer for United States Senator, present and former Federal State and county officials and former aspirants for Governor and other offices, are included in the list of stockholders of the La Salle Street Trust and Savings Bank.

"The stockholders' list reads like a political directory, and shows at a glance why the Lorimer financial institution has been known as a political bank."

Now is the time, says *The Herald* editorially, for the most

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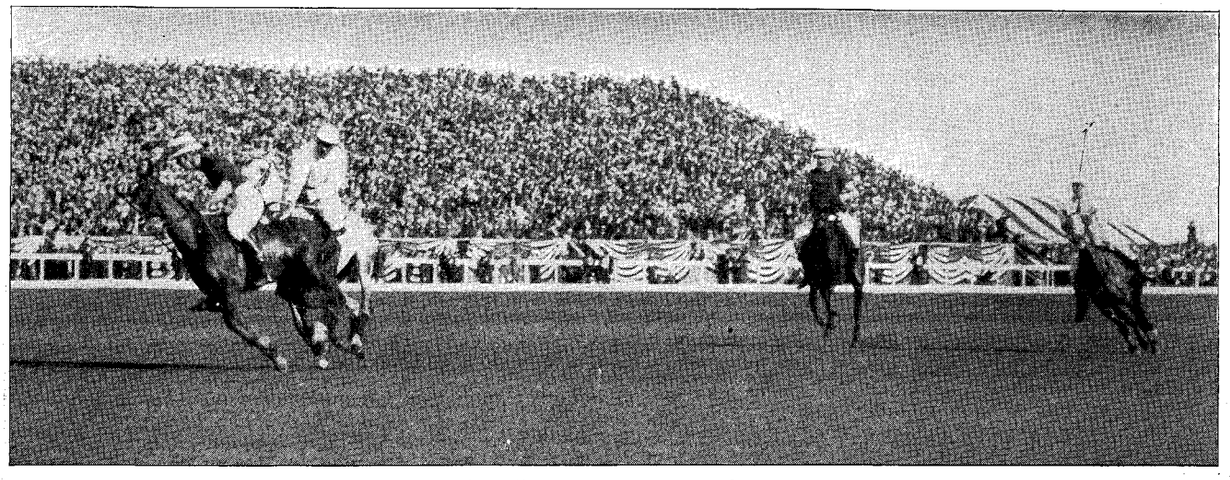

LOSING THE POLO CUP TO ENGLAND.

A scene in the second of the two polo games won by the English challengers for the International Cup at Meadowbrook, Long Island. Each game was witnessed by about 40,000 spectators. On June 13 the English team won by a score of 8½ to 3; on June 17 they won again, 4 to 2¾. The trophy was offered by the Westchester Polo Club, of Newport, in 1886. The English won it that year, defended it successfully twice, to lose it in 1909. In 1911 and 1913 the American team in turn repelled the invader, only to lose this year. Polo, the London *Daily Telegraph* notes, is an Oriental game which "was vitalized by the British and recently supervitalized by American methods."

thorough investigation of the history of these banks, and for discovering the responsibility for wrong-doing; "let no guilty man escape." This crash, it observes, gives "added proofs of the disastrous results of the unholy union of politics and banking." To the Chicago *Post* it seems a complete justification of an editorial warning first written when the Lorimer banks were projected and now conspicuously reprinted:

"Politics and banking were not made to drive together. For politics, of all influences, makes the most insidious attack upon the judgment of the banker. It cunningly interweaves the claims of personal liking with the idea of 'party loyalty' and brings to bear a combined leverage toward unsound finance that is tremendous."

Editorial writers in the Chicago *Tribune*, *Post*, and *Herald*, and leading Chicago bankers quoted in their news columns, agree that the collapse of the Lorimer banks has caused hardly a ripple in the city's financial circles. As *The Post* puts it:

"The Lorimer banks by their very 'political nature' stood entirely aloof from the other Chicago banks, and their closing can have no effect upon other institutions. . . . If it has any effect upon the Chicago banking situation, it is a real benefit to it. It is a vindication of the soundness of the old Chicago faith that only sound banking can succeed in this community."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

WELL, you see what comes of not teaching polo in the public schools!—*New York Press.*

IF dogs fail as guards, King George might experiment with trained mice.—*Washington Post.*

THE Huerta opinion seems to be that there isn't so much power in Niagara Falls after all.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

HENRY CLEWS says what Mexico needs is "a wise despot," But the world is just out of wise despots.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

THE men in England could get even with the window-smashers by starting a campaign of smashing mirrors.—*Salt Lake Tribune.*

AFTER all the publicity Kermit Roosevelt has had it must be a relief to drop into obscurity as a June bridegroom.—*Oswego Times.*

RICHARD HARDING DAVIS has not been captured again. The Mexicans are not apt to make a mistake like that twice.—*Charleston News and Courier.*

A PHILADELPHIA paper says the best preventive against heat prostration is an hour's nap every afternoon. But we can't all live in Philadelphia.—*Pittsburg Gazette-Times.*

THAT Amos Pinchot, tho rejecting Mr. Perkins, is still faithful to the Roosevelt tradition is shown by the fact that his letter is seven thousand words long.—*New York Evening Post.*

A NEW JERSEY minister complains that the women are taking up the vices which the men are discarding, but neglects to specify just which vices the men are discarding.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

IT seems at least as if some arrangement ought to be made whereby Mrs. Pankhurst would have to pay for the wear and tear on the hinges of the front door of Holloway Jail.—*Ohio State Journal.*

PRETTY SOFT OVER HERE.

—Carter in the New York *Evening Sun.*

EXPORTING gold to England doesn't worry us, but oh, that silver cup!—*Wall Street Journal.*

MR. FORD, the automobile man, promises Detroit a fine hospital. Go to it, paragraphers!—*Columbia State.*

PROGRESSIVES who oppose Perkins should set a new standard by giving him his money back.—*Wall Street Journal.*

IN the face of a 900,000,000-bushel wheat crop, calamity howls go against the grain.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

THE warmest work the Colonel has on hand is trying to push Armageddon on the map again.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

PERHAPS the Lorimer banks blew up merely to awaken public sentiment against any anti-trust legislation.—*New York American.*

With the English militants burning churches, think of the risk people run who persist in sleeping through the sermon.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

WE still doubt whether that challenging polo team could have beaten our team on an English field. The suffs wouldn't have let 'em.—*Syracuse Herald.*

KING GEORGE waited up until after midnight to learn of England's triumph over America. A privilege denied to preceding Georges.—*New York Sun.*

WE hear a good deal of criticism of the Democratic Administration and the consequent depression in business from persons in moderate circumstances who are trying to support two automobiles apiece.—*Ohio State Journal.*

EVERY true American will refuse to be downcast because of defeat at polo. The consoling thought remains that no English aggregation can hope to walk away with one of the big league baseball pennants.—*Washington Star.*

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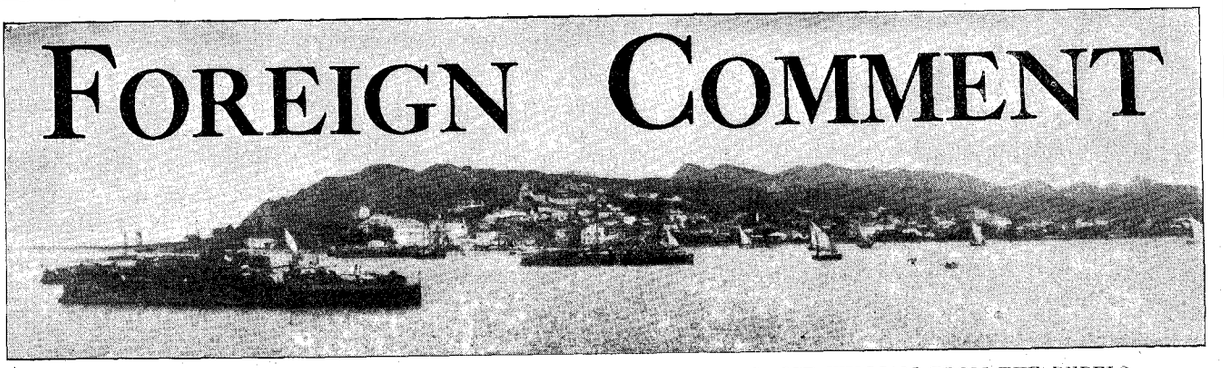
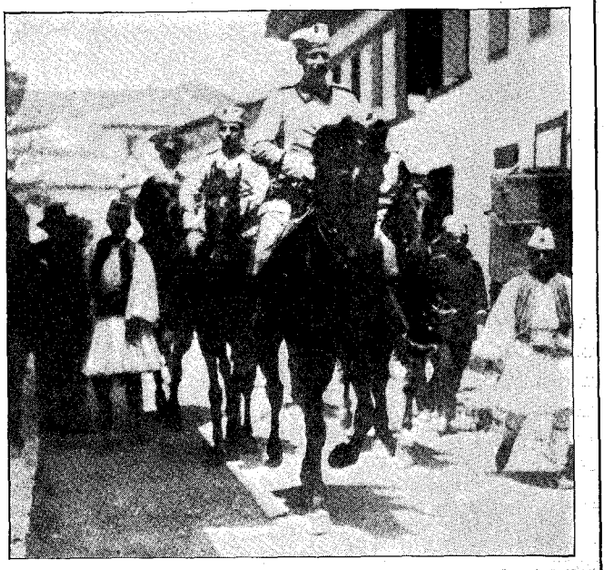


AUSTRIAN AND ITALIAN WAR-SHIPS AT DURAZZO, TO PROTECT PRINCE WILLIAM FROM THE REBELS.



WILLIAM FLEEING TO AN ITALIAN WAR-SHIP, AND HIS RETURN AFTER THE REBELS WERE DEFEATED.

INTERVENTION IN ALBANIA

EVEN IF the new King of Albania, or Mpret, as his subjects call him, using a word which is a corruption of the Latin *Imperator*, has returned with his seventy trunks to his palace at Durazzo, this does not mean peace, for we are informed that Albania is as much distracted at the present moment as Mexico. The insurgents are almost at the palace gate, and the dispatches make it seem that if the Austrian and Italian marines were not there to help him, William might have to flee from his own subjects. The situation fills the press of Europe with talk of intervention, which is expected to come almost any day. The Albanian organ, *Tasfiri Efaiar*, published in Constantinople, declares that the Albanians, who are mostly Moslems, dislike the presence among them of a Christian ruler. To quote the words of this paper:

"Not having lost their stanch religious faith, the Albanians could not bear to have a Christian sovereign placed at the head of their nation, or to have their habits and customs changed. They have seized every chance to show their discontent. Especially northern Albania has never obeyed the Durazzo Government, nor accepted the taxes imposed by it. The report that the Ottoman flag still flies in the northern region of Struga and that the people are there governed in the name of the Calif confirms this. More than 10,000 Moslem soldiers who do not wish to obey the Prince of Wied are gathered in this region. A large part of the soldiers of the Prince are deserting in small groups to join these. All this is enough to show the spirit of the North. In view of this natural discontent of the Moslem Albanians, who form the majority of the population of the new state, it is easy, up to a certain point, to understand the causes and the bearing of the present revolt and of the march on Durazzo at a time when an agreement inimical to the interests of Albania was on the point of being concluded with the grasping and aggressive Greeks regarding the most important part of Epirus."

Italy and Austria are, of course, interested as the two so-called "protectors" of Albania. They have been freely accused of wishing to divide and absorb the infant Kingdom, a suspected design which gives significance to the remark of *The Orient* (Constantinople) that "the Powers are consulting about the need for immediate foreign intervention as the only method of preventing further complications and anarchy." But Italy has been crippled by the recent campaign in Tripoli and by disorders at home, so that her Army would be scarcely able to take the field in full strength. The condition of the Austrian Army is deplorable if we may believe the *Reichspost* (Vienna), an organ which represents the higher military circles of the country. In this authoritative paper we read:

"The Austrian Army has fallen upon evil days. The condition of the infantry in the Austro-Hungarian forces may be called melancholy. For the past twenty years the personnel of the modernized corps in field and heavy artillery, the technical departments, and the handlers of machine guns have been chosen from the infantry. The plight of the Army may be guessed when we learn that no recruits offer themselves for these new branches of the Army. Things have reached such a pitch that the Austrian infantry company has a roll-call of barely 80. In Germany and France the company numbers over 160, in Russia over 170, altho the frontier troops are much stronger, company for company. A company of between 70 and 80 men can neither be trained for active warfare, nor can the officers learn from handling their command the technical skill necessary for leadership."

Such appraisals of Italian and Austrian strength do not

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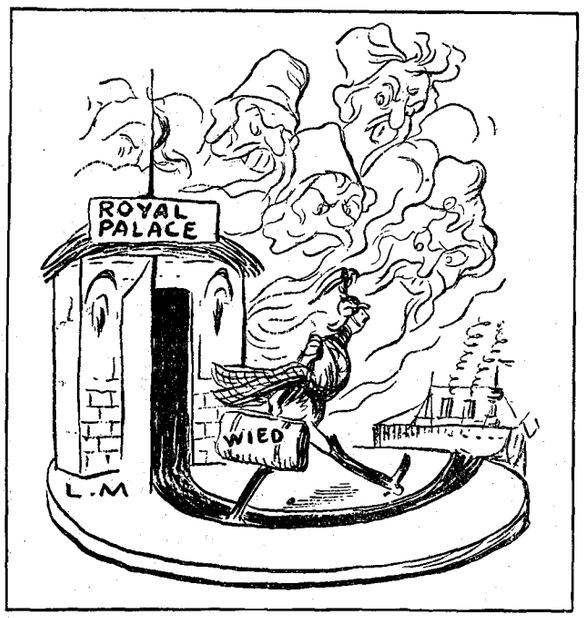
indicate, of course, a doubtful ability to meet Albania's ragged bandits in the field, but hint rather at larger European complications that might result. The intervention in Albanian affairs is looked for almost hourly. The Manchester *Guardian* says that while Italy, Austria, and France propose immediate inter-



THE ALBANIAN BAROMETER.

When a storm threatens, the little Prince comes out and makes for the steamer, and does not go back until fair weather returns.

—*Le Rire* (Paris).

national military action, Germany is uncertain. And, this paper proceeds:

"England is still more uncertain. One report says she consents, but will send officers only; another gives her decision to help in protecting the Prince, but not in any direct intervention; while a third and most authoritative says the British Ministers are still considering the proposal. Russia will not send troops herself, but will not object to the sending of troops by the other five Powers.

"From what is now known the best conclusion is that if the Powers intervene, Italy and Austria will have driven them to the step. If intervention is avoided, England's influence will have restrained them."

This paper declares that there has been a great deal of "foreign mischief-making in Albania," and that "no small part of Albania's troubles is due to the intrigues or incompetence of the foreigners who secretly or openly are trying to run the country." Prince von Wied is incompetent, we are told, a puppet whose movements are controlled by strings held in the hands of Austria and Italy. To quote further from this paper:

"The immediate result of the Prince's recent policy is that he has lost his power outside the narrow limits of Durazzo. He may still, of course, succeed in reestablishing himself if he can strike a fair balance among the various sections of the population and secure some rough harmony among their leaders. But it is not a b.ight outlook for him if he proposes to rely on Austria and Italy, and if these, in order to strengthen their hold on Albania, take under their protection respectively the Christian and the Moslem tribes and play them off against each other. Austria and Italy, it should be remembered, may not desire peace and order in Albania."

Italy is ready to aid intervention, declares the *Tribuna* (Rome), which disclaims any selfish designs. As we read in this Government organ:

"The Italian Government has worked with tireless energy for intervention and does not despair of seeing positive results of its efforts. France has declared that the proposal made to her in this particular is agreeable and will not refuse to join the movement with the absolute understanding that all the Powers, without exception, participate. England has so far held off. Italy, we need scarcely say, preserves the attitude which we have repeatedly indicated. She will be vigilant in the most scrupulous defense of everything which relates to the equilibrium of the Adriatic and will consider the domestic affairs of Albania as controlled solely in accordance with the wishes of all the Powers."

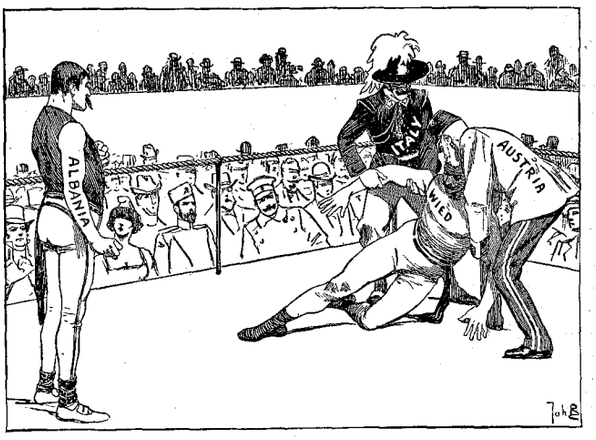
Speaking of the attitude of Austria-Hungary and Italy toward the Albanian question the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* (Berlin) remarks:

"There have been recent utterances from competent public men which help us to understand the real circumstances of Albania's condition. Count Berchtold, standing before the Austrian delegation at Budapest, and the Marquis of San Giuliano, in the Italian Chamber, have both spoken of the duties of the two allies in Albania. In their several expositions the two Ministers have reaffirmed the necessity for a solid agreement between the two Adriatic Powers regarding recent occurrences in Albania. Austro-Italian cooperation remains a matter of fundamental importance in the future efforts of European diplomacy, which we believe will probably succeed in overcoming step by step the local difficulties of the Albanian situation."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE TERROR IN CENTRAL CHINA

YUAN SHI KAI'S rule in China would seem to be upheld in the central provinces by a species of terrorism, if we can believe writers in the Shanghai *Mercury* and the Shanghai *Central China Post*. Revolutionists, we read, are being sought out by spies and are put to death in batches, and press critics are being effectually silenced. The *Mercury's* Kiangsu correspondent tells of the "sharp lookout" for revolutionaries in that district. Just as three of them who had been captured in one week were to be put to death, "they curst President Yuan as a robber, and shouted that they were dying for their country." "As a reminder that we are still in the midst of a semibarbaric civilization," this correspondent feels constrained to add "that their hearts were cut out, to be eaten by the soldiers, as this article of diet is reputed to have special virtue in developing bravery" and "that this practise of mutilation is not uncommon." A Kaifeng correspondent of *The Central China Post* tells of "a perfect reign of terror" in the province of Honan:

"The trains going out yesterday were crowded with students who are running away to their homes. Many are languishing



THE SECOND ROUND.

ITALY AND AUSTRIA—"Get up, Willie; better luck next time!"

—*Amsterdammer*.

in jail, and their prospects are anything but bright. Yesterday between twenty and thirty men were executed, not all of whom were brigands; one is said to have been an official of high rank. A few days ago thirty were executed. As one meets the carts containing prisoners going to the execution-ground surrounded by

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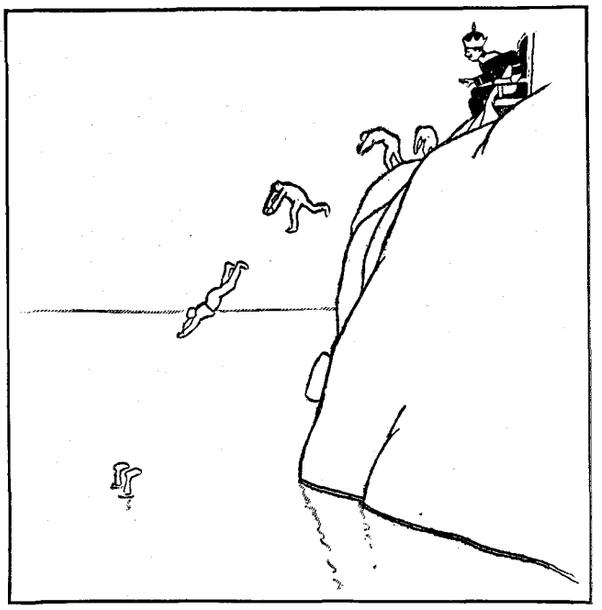
laughing and joking soldiers armed to the teeth, one is reminded over and over again of the French Revolution. Many of the prisoners are well-drest, and we have heard of several standing up in the carts and addressing the people before they are executed, saying that they are dying for their country.

"Some day the powers that be will pay the debt that is accumulating, with deadly interest. All Chinese letters passing



HOW TO PACIFY ALBANIA.

WILLIAM OF WIED—"Those who don't like my rule are at perfect liberty to leave." —*Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg).

through the Kaifeng post-office are opened, both incoming and outgoing, five clerks at a salary of fifty taels a month giving their whole time to it, and wo betide the unfortunate who receives a letter criticizing the Government or expressing a suspicious sentiment. Not only is the receiver seized and haled to the torture, but a telegram is sent and the writer of the letter also apprehended. The Government inquisition-hall in Kaifeng happens to be across the road from a Christian mission hall, where the missionaries are driven to distraction by the shrieks and moans night and day of the tortured prisoners.

"No modern republican methods of torture for this province, but the old-time style which caused men to confess a pack of lies and die to escape the torment! And now the terror is getting more acute, for detectives are busy as never before searching out plotters and suspicious characters. It is more lucrative than ordinary work, for each person arrested brings in a reward of fifty taels and no embarrassing questions are asked as to the reliability or otherwise of the evidence adduced.

"Sun Yat-Sen was buoyed up during waiting years with the thought that '*Tien ming puh ch'ang*,' and we may be sure that a Nemesis awaits those who are shedding the blood of the most promising men in this province."

Some of these victims are accused of belonging to "the Tung Meng Hui, of which Sun Men is the head," apparently a revolutionary society. Our informant refers to a general belief that White Wolf, the bandit chief who has been plundering central China and defying the Peking Government, "has quite a number of the members of the Tung Meng Hui in his band." Perhaps, he remarks, "this is the reason that his brigands have held together so long, having brains as well as brute strength to enforce their will." Elsewhere in the *Central China Post's* local correspondence we read of the declaration of martial law in Sian-fu, the censorship of foreigners' telegrams and letters, and of pitched battles fought between bandits and Government troops. While competent observers are now inclined to think that the Government will soon have the situation in hand, there was a time when the ravages of the robbers in the central Chinese provinces called forth appeals to Peking for more vigorous action. A criticism of governmental policy landed the editor of a Chinese newspaper in prison, tho he had always been a strong supporter of Yuan. Whereupon the editor of *The Central China Post* observes:

"Let us absolve Yuan's army of complicity with the brigands. What then? Are the troops afraid to fight? Are they unable to fight? Either of these explanations is less charitable than what we believe to be the true one—that given by the *Ta Han Pao*—that they have no heart in the fight because of the comparative poorness of the pay. While the brigands must fight or die, and gain much wealth by fighting, the troops have nothing to gain and everything to lose by fighting."

This editor warns the Government of the peril involved in such acts as the suppression of Mr. Hu's paper—

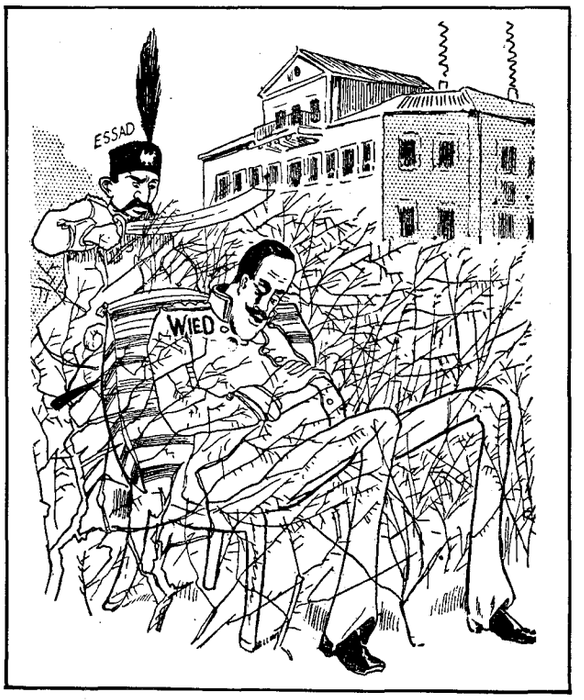
"The little mild ventilation of the people's righteous grievances that the *Ta Han Pao* has been able to give has been no more than the lifting of a safety-valve. If Yuan Shi Kai and his subordinates continue in the policy of sealing up every safety-valve, they may look forward with perfect assurance to a terrible explosion."

Some indication of the nature of their policy may be gained from this partial account of the new Chinese press law in a Reuter's dispatch from Peking:

"A copy of every issue of a paper must be sent to the police station on the day of publication. Newspapers must not publish particulars of judicial proceedings held in camera, diplomatic, military, or naval affairs, publication of which has been forbidden, false charges against the Government, or attacks on the form of government, under penalty of a fine. The sale of foreign papers containing similar items is prohibited."

VILLA'S STYLE OF WAR

THE MOTTO on Villa's banner is "Restoration and Justice," a phrase which may mean one thing to his friends, and something very different, and worse, to his enemies. Mr. Luigi Barzini, who is in Mexico for the *Corriere della Sera* (Milan), sends his paper a vivid description of the



ALBANIA'S SLEEPING BEAUTY.

And the Prince who woke him up.

—*Kikeriki* (Vienna).

way Villa's army attempt to carry out the program of justice and restoration when they take a town. Mr. Barzini thinks it is little short of criminal for us to allow such a leader to receive arms, and strongly condemns our seeming alliance with him.

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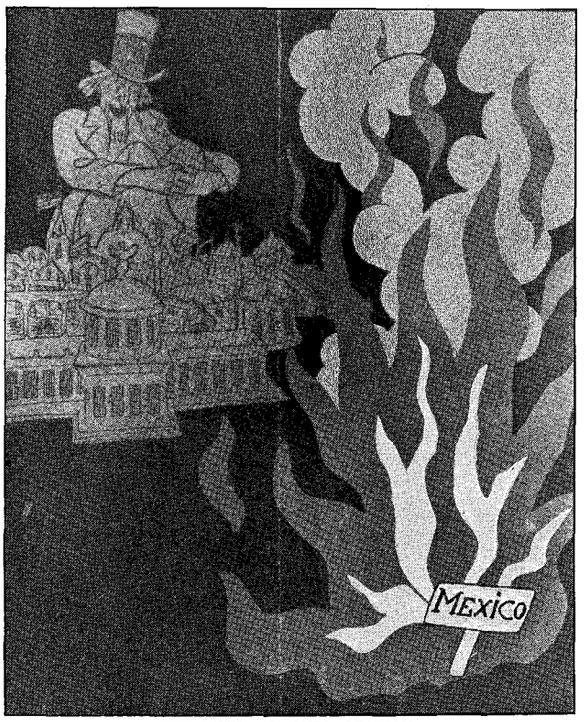
The following is a vivid description of the capture of a town by the Constitutionalists:

"The entrance of the victorious revolutionaries into a conquered district is an infernal spectacle. They arrive full gallop, crying out like the damned, and firing off their pistols into the ground, in the air, against walls, and especially against windows. This tumultuous arrival is quite *de rigueur;* they call it *paso de vencedores*, the march of the conquerors. It is like the end of the world. Clothed in rags, their black arms sticking out through their tattered sleeves, the naked breasts covered with



THE MEXICAN CONFLAGRATION.

UNCLE SAM—"That bonfire will make a fine illumination for my Panama fair." —© *Ulk* (Berlin).

scapulars and images of saints, their great pointed hats ribboned by cartridge-belts, the soldiers of the insurrection make one think of those pirates who two centuries ago ravaged the cities of the coast."

The details of the pillage which these conquerors carry on are thus outlined:

"The first stores which they attack are those of the hatters; next, those of the jewelers, most of whom are Italians; and at last nothing is left in their stores but empty show-cases, smashed furniture, and broken windows. The other business men of the town share the same fate. The women who follow the soldiers are found offering for sale jewelry, lace, perfumery, for a few cents. Private houses are also invaded. Those which have been abandoned are first stript clean, for any one who has escaped is declared an enemy of Carranza and the constitution. The doors of such houses are forced open by improvised battering-rams."

The hatred of the Constitutionalists for the Spaniards is well known, and this is the result:

"Certain Spaniards residing at Torreon were arrested and condemned to death. For instance, nine Spaniards were employed on a ranch. They had done no wrong, they had not even fled. The rebels arrived, seized them, and ranged them against a wall. A woman threw herself at the feet of Villa's lieutenant. She cried, she implored, she wept, she wrung her hands as she knelt before this bandit. It was the mother of two of these victims. She conjured him to let her have at least one of her boys; then with equal gallantry each of the two brothers offered himself to be sacrificed in order to save the other. 'Kill me, chief, and let my brother go'—'No, I am the elder, let my brother live.' 'Lady,' cried Villa's lieutenant to the mother, 'I think we ought to satisfy the wishes of both your boys,' and he gave the order to fire."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

BOHEMIAN IDEA OF OUR EXECUTIONS

ACCORDING to the *Aussig-Karbitzer Volks Zeitung* Judge Goff and District Attorney Whitman presided over the execution of Rosenthal's murderers, and the Judge gave his orders by a wink to the "chief of the electric chair." The execution, we are told, was witnessed by ladies drest in the height of fashion, and seats were sold at the rate of $140 each. Aussig and Karbitz are two towns in the heart of the rich mining districts of Bohemia, where Socialism is rampant, and this paper is a Socialist organ. Its account of the proceedings at Sing Sing, which we find quoted in a New York paper, is declared by the Bohemian editor to be written by his New York correspondent, but it reminds one a little of the "foreign correspondence" of some American papers, often concocted, it is rumored, by a young man with a cable bulletin, a pile of foreign exchanges, an encyclopedia, and a strong imagination. The Bohemian editor conjures up this vivid picture, beginning with a word of stern reproof:

"When one reads the accounts of this execution any addition to our respect for American culture can hardly be gained. The four convicted Jews conducted themselves in a miserable and cowardly manner and whined unto the last for mercy. But Judge Goff, with the cold-bloodedness of a Yankee, conducted the execution, and at last these four gunmen, who had been endeavoring to escape the vengeance of justice, suffered the deserved punishment.

"Following are some of the details of the execution:

"At ten minutes before six in the morning the giant doors of Sing Sing were opened.

"Free in the court, but only two strides from the small chamber door, stood the execution apparatus—a reclining chair with straps adjusted and electric wires fastened to the top and bottom. A prison attendant stept up to the chair to test it and found that the wires had been tampered with, but this was quickly adjusted, and it was then discovered that a piece of iron had been put into the dynamo.

"It was clear that some friend of the convicted ones had endeavored to postpone the execution, but it was in vain, and in a short time the difficulty was remedied and the chair was in working order, and, with the stroke of six, Judge Goff, who had imposed the sentence, gave orders to bring forth the four victims."

The miners of Bohemia, who are by no means destitute of imagination, and whose Slavic credulity would lead them to listen to such a tale as that of the "ritual murder," must have gloated over the following details:

"With shaking voices they breathed their innocence and again begged for mercy. With a shrug of the shoulder Judge Goff informed them that pardon was out of the question, and then gave the command to lead Ciroffici to the chair. But the fear of death robbed him of his strength and he had to be placed in the chair by the keepers. Judge Goff, the District Attorney, and the 'chief of the electric chair' placed themselves behind the chair.

"In a steady voice the Judge counted to three; at this the 'chief' prest a button and the metal headpiece descended on Ciroffici's head."

Here the imagination of the writer indulges in a fine flight. Cirofici was a man of "sound heart and iron nerve," and the electric current failed to kill him. "Only at the third attempt did the execution succeed." Then,

"Almost without pause the Judge gave the command to lead up Seidenshner. Upon being questioned if he had any confession to make he whined: 'Yes—Becker has instigated us to commit the murder. I was there at the killing, but the others did the shooting. God have mercy on me. Mercy! Mercy!'

"A wink from the Judge, Seidenshner is strapt in. He dies easily. No sooner is the current applied he moves no more.

"Shocked, many of the spectators leave the scene. Judge Goff is as steady as ever. Twice more he counts to three and again the instrument of death descends and the murder of Rosenthal is paid for by two more of his assassins. The four executions had been completed in thirty-nine minutes."

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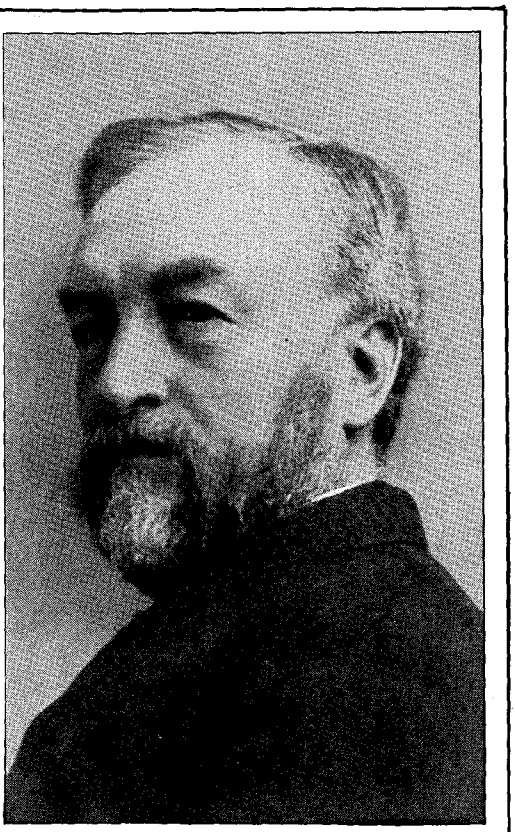
SCIENCE AND INVENTION

THE LANGLEY MACHINE IN THE AIR OVER LAKE KEUKA

THE FIRST AEROPLANE

THE FIRST practicable man-carrying aeroplane made its most successful flight a few days ago. This machine, built before the Wrights had completed their epoch-making experiments at Kittyhawk, failed on its first trial, over ten years ago, amid the universal merriment that always used to attend any attempt to fly; but its failure was due to trivial defects, and Glenn H. Curtiss now expects to prove its practicability by actually flying in it. The inventor of this earliest aeroplane was Samuel Pierpont Langley, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, one of the foremost pioneers of aviation. His "folly," as men called it, was no folly at all, but a perfectly good aeroplane. He knew it, but he did not live to demonstrate it to the public.

We learn from the editor of *Flying and Aero Club of America Bulletin* (New York) that the recent "flights" accomplished by the Langley aerodrome and widely heralded in the press, were little more than short jumps and skips along the ground and water. The report of a clean rise from the ground and a ten-minute flight over the trees was a mistake. The machine made no turns and did not leave the earth for more than a few seconds at a time. From the same source we learn that, under the direction of Professor Manly, the engine is being slightly modernized and repaired. The general belief is that the aerodrome is fully capable of sustained flight, given an engine of the power used by the modern aeroplanes. The story of Professor Langley's work is thus recounted in the New York *Times:*



HE BUILT THE FIRST AEROPLANE.

Samuel Pierpont Langley knew his "aerodrome" would fly, but did not live to demonstrate it. Glenn Curtiss is now making the demonstration.

"The history of invention has no record more pathetic than that of Samuel P. Langley. At the very moment when success was in his grasp, when the dreams of a lifetime were about to come true and the labors of years of toil to be rewarded, the cup was dashed from his lips through the failure, not of the invention itself, but of a purely mechanical contrivance of minor importance. Derided in Congress and held up by the newspaper wits of the world as a target for their jests, Langley must have died a thoroughly discouraged man.

"The experiments of 1903 were the culmination of years of patient effort. As far back as 1891 Professor Langley announced that as the result of experiments carried on by him during previous years it was 'possible to construct machines which would give such a velocity to inclined surfaces that bodies indefinitely heavier than the air could be sustained upon it, and moved through it with great velocity.'

"On May 6, 1896, Professor Langley had so far progressed with his experiments that he was able to state that an aerodrome of model size, built of steel and driven by steam, had flown for over half a mile. These experiments, like those of latter years, took place near Quantico, on the Potomac River, below Washington, and were conducted so quietly that practically nothing was known of them until formal announcement was made to the French Academy on May 6, 1896.

"From this time on Professor Langley turned his attention toward the dream of his life—an aeroplane, not a model, but of a size sufficient to carry its own power and pilot. He would give his bird the brains of man to guide and direct it. Every step he took was felt out as he groped his way through the darkness of a new science.

"President McKinley had become imprest with the possibilities of the air-ship as an engine of war, and in 1898, at the request of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification of the War Department, Professor Langley undertook the construction of a man-carrying flying-machine, and an allotment of $50,000 was made for the purpose. The services of Charles M. Manly were secured as an assistant. How valuable he proved to be, the future historian some day will record, and Mr. Manly will be given a credit second only to that deserved by Langley.

"In his earlier tests with models Professor Langley had employed a small house-boat, from the roof of which, in a secluded spot near Quantico, he had launched them. He determined to follow the same procedure with the larger man-carrying air-ship, and, altho advised not to do so, he persisted until the end in this determination. And it was the launching apparatus which caused the final failure!

"An enormous house-boat, therefore, was built. When it made its first public appearance—if anything which the Langley experimenters were doing at this time could have been called 'public,' so secretive were they—it easily took rank as the most remarkable thing in the way of marine architecture that had ever been seen on the Potomac, the strangest craft to ply those waters.

"'Langley's house-boat' is a byword even yet among the fresh-water navigators of the Potomac. It was a big, clumsy, ungainly, ugly contrivance, 40 by 60 feet, with a house on the barge large enough to provide a workshop and sleeping quarters for the workmen.

"Atop the house was a superstructure carrying a turntable, weighing about fifteen tons, supported on a circular track, an

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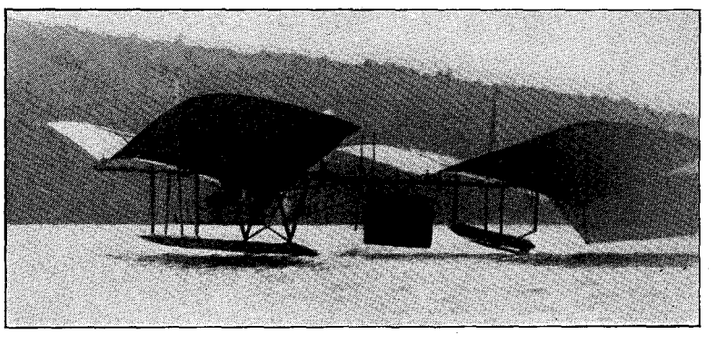
arrangement which was designed to make it possible for the aeroplane to be launched from the 'roof,' headed into the wind, without the necessity of turning the entire house-boat. The sight of this superstructure, when the house-boat made her first appearance in those waters, excited the liveliest interest. It was generally regarded by the watermen and sightseers as being Langley's air-ship itself, and the common opinion was that it 'wouldn't fly.'

"But by 1903 the public had learned just enough about 'Langley's folly' to find its appetite for sensation whetted. Moreover, it is suspected that certain economists in Congress objected strenuously to the expenditure of the public money for anything so perfectly absurd as a flying-machine. The newspapers displayed their customary energy in seeking to report the progress of the experiments, and what the reporters could not ascertain the paragraphers and jokesmiths supplied from their fertile imaginations.



THE "FIRST AEROPLANE" AT CLOSE RANGE.

"So when Professor Langley emerged from the seclusion of his shop in the summer of 1904, and his house-boat, with the precious aerodrome inside, weighed anchor, and the party of Smithsonian scientists started down the Potomac, their movements were closely watched by the newspaper men. Fifty miles below the capital the Potomac becomes a stream noble in its impressive sweep. Here it is from four to five miles wide, its shores are sparsely settled, the place is remote from the paths of commerce—so to this out-of-the-way nook Professor Langley went, hoping to escape observation.

"It was a vain hope. As he dropt anchor on the Maryland side of the river, opposite a little collection of stores known as Liverpool Landing, the reporters dropt off the train at Widewater, on the Virginia side, and before the scientists realized that their departure from Washington had been noticed and their seclusion invaded, the reporters from Washington, and many from New York, were about them in small fishing-boats which they had hastily chartered from the shad and herring fishermen who make their livelihood in these waters with the seine. . . . . .

"Then came a series of exasperating delays. Weeks slipt by, and still no effort, so fa. as the layman could discover, was made to fly the air-ship. Months passed as fruitlessly. Mr. Manly—Professor Langley was not present at this time—was having his troubles. Machinery would break down, parts of the aeroplane that should have been perfect were found to be defective, wind and weather were not ready when his corps of assistants were. . . . . .

"And so Professor Langley found himself the center of a storm of cruel criticism and ridicule. It is said that it eventually broke his heart, altho his friends deny this, and declare that had he not died this unruffled man of science would have gone ahead with his great invention to the end. But the criticism did have the effect of closing the door of the Committee on Appropriations to Mr. Langley. It stopt the money, and one can not build an air-ship without money."

Finally, on October 7, 1903, the aeroplane was complete and ready for trial. What happened to it is thus told by the writer in *The Times:*

"The aeroplane was a beautiful thing, like some great white bird poised there on the house-boat, and waiting only the signal to spring into the air. Its long, white Penaud tail added to its birdlike appearance.

"It was about sixty feet in length, exclusive of the tail, with a main body elliptical in shape, to which were attached the four spreading, white silken wings.

"Mr. Manly weighed but 150 pounds. He was the lightest man in the party. Moreover, he was co-inventor, and for these reasons he claimed the privilege and the honor of making the first flight as pilot. . . . . .

"Manly started the motor and braced himself for the start. He knew not whether he was to sail forth on a voyage that would bring him fame or land in the Potomac to become food for the fishes. He was about to try something no man had ever tried before in a scientific way. Up to that time the popular idea of aerial flight was exemplified by the man who attempted to fly by going up on his roof with a turkey-wing under one arm and a wash-board under the other, and waiting for his wife to say 'Shoo!' before he jumped.

"Here was a man who knew by scientific data carefully worked out over a term of many years exactly what he ought to do—but he didn't know whether he was going to do it. Nevertheless he waved his hand.

"It was the signal. A rocket shot up from the top of the house-boat and the members of the staff on tugboats which had been sent up- and down-stream to aid in a possible rescue were given the tip to be on the alert. The reporters stood by in their small boats ready to follow.

"The aeroplane, ready for its voyage, was held in leash on the turn-table by a powerful spring, which, when released, would give it an initial velocity of about 35 feet per second, and enable it to clear the superstructure. As Manly put his hand to the lever and set his jaws the spring was released.

"There was a whirring noise, increasing to a roar, as if a thousand eagles were passing overhead. It was 12.20 o'clock P.M. when she started. The great birdlike thing flew swiftly over the sixty-foot track of the launching apparatus, passed over the edge of the house-boat, and then something happened.

"Instead of soaring off into the air, like the thing of life she looked, her beak dipt, and she shot downward, plunging head first into the river only fifty yards from the house-boat. The propellers worked perfectly until the very last, and one of them broke as it struck the water a powerful blow.

"Then the whole air-ship, every vestige of it, even to the tip of its beautiful white tail, disappeared beneath the surface of the river. Where a moment before had been a magnificent machine, so perfect in every outline that it looked like some living creature, in the twinkling of an eye there was nothing. The ripples upon the stream died out in widening circles. The witnesses seemed stupefied by the tragedy. There was not a sound."

There was another trial on December 8, but again the launching apparatus was at fault, for it was this that was responsible for the dive of the aeroplane when it first tried to soar. For the second time it was submerged, and the pilot narrowly escaped drowning. Then it was fished up and taken to the Smithsonian shops, where it rested quietly for more than ten years. At Hammondsport, N. Y., on May 28, 1914, Langley's aeroplane, in its third trial, proved that it could fly. Its inventor passed away eight years ago, but his work as a pioneer is still good, despite the jeers of the ignorant.

BLOOD CIRCULATION IN INSECTS' WINGS—Early experiments showing that the wings of insects contain blood have been contested by later investigators, but are now confirmed. Says the *Revue des Questions Scientifiques* (Louvain, Belgium, April 20):

"Mr. R. Bervoets has undertaken a large number of experiments at the biological station of Overmeire, in Belgium. Any one may easily repeat most of these experiments, on the wings, for instance, of a house-fly or a May-fly. If these are cut, drops of liquid, resembling blood, will be seen to issue, and this may be squeezed out by pressing the thorax. By using colored liquids, the progress of the circulation may be followed, the current arrives by the anterior veins of the wings and generally returns to the body by the posterior vein."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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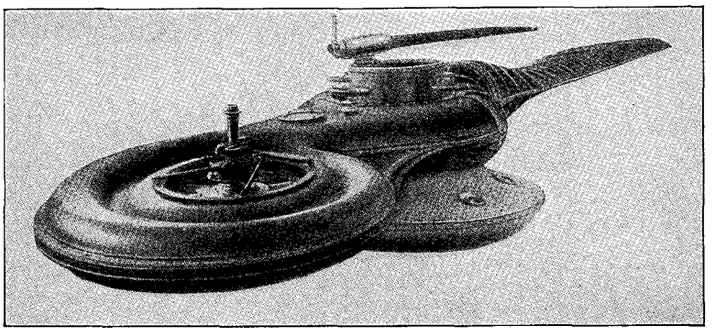
AN AERIAL SCREW

A NEW KIND of flying-machine that can be halted at will in mid-air and will come slowly to earth in case of accident, instead of plunging wildly to a tragic finish, as now, has been devised in France, and its future development will be watched with deep interest. The type of flying-machine that seeks to move vertically upward by sheer force of propulsion has always been a favorite with some inventors, but it has never been popular and has not heretofore won its way. It depends wholly on its motor, and when that fails, it is at the mercy of gravitation. It is deficient also in ability to move horizontally. These objections, it is claimed, have now been overcome by the gyropter, so named by its inventors, Messrs. Papin and Rouilly, two Frenchmen. The new machine is itself little more than a huge screw-propeller that may be driven vertically upward with great force or deflected to one side if desired. Deprived of its motor, it settles slowly with a gyratory motion. Says Lucien Fournier in *La Nature* (Paris, May 23):

"The principle is taken from a profound study of the gyratory movements of which the boomerang and, still more, the winged seed of the sycamore are striking examples. This latter is a helix turning around an imaginary axis and capable of assuming various angles of attack. The seed balances the wing and the whole falls slowly owing to the large column of air concerned in its motion. It is an ideal parachute, which may be transformed into a helicopter by fitting it with a motor.



TO SUPPLANT THE AEROPLANE—THE AERIAL SCREW.
Papin and Rouilly's Gyropter.

"The device has the form of an elongated body having a head and a tail, capable of turning about an axis situated about one-third its length from one end. The basket occupies the center of rotation and keeps at rest in the midst of the huge machine . . . . . .

"A good idea of the gyropter may be obtained by comparing it to a violin case whose handle, much enlarged, ends in a piece at right angles provided with an oval opening at the end. . . . The gyropter has neither front nor rear; it is a body that turns upon itself—a screw-propeller blade cast into air, balanced by part of a second blade, to which we shall give the name of 'front' to facilitate our explanations and whose function is solely to balance the wing by the weight of the motor installed therein. This motor runs a sort of turbine, which produces a torrent of air and hurls it like a tempest in the interior of the device, whence it issues by the curved end of the wing, reacting on the surrounding air so as to impress a rotatory movement on the whole. It is a sort of aerial tourniquet which has been proposed more than once in theory, but whose practical realization has never been seen before.

"The device, built by Mr. Grément, has been so studied out as to fall 'like a leaf'; that is, if the motor gives out it falls with a spiral motion like a sycamore seed; during the fall there is an entrance of the air into the hollow body of the gyropter, which on issuing makes it possible to steer the machine to a certain degree and choose one's place for landing. . . . The gyropter constitutes at once a fly-wheel and a gyroscope capable of storing up a considerable amount of energy and using it to maintain equilibrium.

"Direction in a horizontal sense is given by a blast-pipe, whose air-current reacts on the outer air sufficiently if properly directed. The general axis of the system then inclines slightly, and displacement in the desired direction is effected in the way described by Maxim, who has demonstrated that this effect is quite comparable to the soaring flight of birds. . . . . .

"It should be added that as soon as the machine begins to move horizontally, the power that sustains it is absolutely the same as that which supports an aeroplane of the same weight; it is only to obtain vertical motion that a higher power is required.

"The gyropter thus solves three problems that have been grappled with vainly hitherto by the aeroplane—direct starting and landing; stopping and movement at will, in air, at the pilot's will; and finally, an extremely slow fall in case of motor-failure. In its general action this curious machine lies beyond all present conceptions of aerial navigation. Its technique has been so solidly established that we may build upon it the greatest hopes for the future that lies before it."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SODA LAKES

MOST RUNNING WATER contains mineral salts, dissolved from the soil. The amount is so small as to be scarcely noticeable, altho the absence of the salts from rain-water gives it a distinctly "flat" taste. If the water, however, runs into a closed basin, like that of Great Salt Lake, whence there is no outlet, the salt solution slowly concentrates, throughout the years, until it becomes saturated and crystallizes around the edges. In extreme cases the water may disappear altogether, leaving a mass of salt, soda, borax, or some other mineral substances. Deposits of this kind are becoming very valuable for commercial purposes. Such are those about Great Salt Lake, the vast borax deposits in Death Valley, and various "soda lakes" in Africa and Asia. Writes a contributor to *Cosmos* (Paris, May 7), in discussing a recent instance:

"The working of the deposit of pure carbonate of soda, that fills the basin of Lake Magadi in English equatorial Africa, has begun. Aside from short rainy periods, during which the lake is covered with a sheet of water that redissolves part of the soda, it is generally dry, and, as its surface is quite smooth, it gives the impression of a frozen lake. The surface covers 25 square miles and, supposing the average depth to be about 10 feet, the deposit contains at least 200 million tons.

"Mr. L. Kestner observes that the conditions under which this deposit was formed were not exceptional and that equally rich soda lakes may be looked for elsewhere.

"In fact, such deposits are nothing but the residue of the evaporation of springs, more or less rich in carbonate of soda, such as are found almost everywhere. Every time that a pond or a lake fed otherwise than by rain-water has no outlet, it becomes rich in mineral salts. In our European climate, such bodies of water without outlets are rare, for the supply is generally superior to the loss from evaporation, so that the level of the lake rises until the water overflows at some point. But in warmer climates we see quite large watercourses ending suddenly in lakes having no outlet; and if evaporation exceeds the supply the terminal body dries, leaving a swamp or even a completely dry residue.

"Large as are the soda deposits of Lake Magadi and several other African lakes, it is interesting to note with Mr. Kestner that in France the springs of Vichy, for instance, are fed from a buried deposit that is doubtless quite as large. In fact, we may estimate at 2,500,000 gallons a day the output of the Vichy central basin. This represents about 60 tons a day, or 20,000 tons a year, of carbonate of soda, which runs into the Allier. In 10,000 years, therefore, the Vichy springs would furnish a deposit like that of Lake Magadi, if, instead of running into the Allier, they debouched into a closed basin subjected to active evaporation. Now it is probable that the Vichy springs have been furnishing their mineralized water for more than 10,000 years with the same regularity of output and of composition that they have preserved since they have been known."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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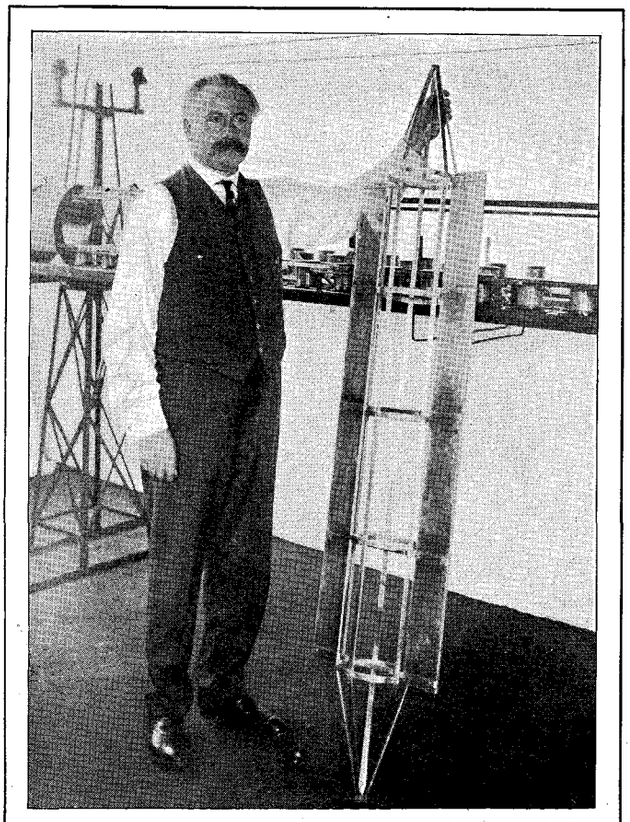
A FLYING RAILWAY

THE DREAM of many inventors has been to utilize the magnetic attraction of coils of wire, traversed by the electric current, to produce rapid motion. Not many years ago the papers were full of "electric guns," in which the body to which motion was to be imparted was to be a heavy projectile. Somehow or other, modern armies are not availing themselves of this weapon, and we hear little of it now. Its place has been taken for the moment by a "flying railroad" based on the same principle. A model of the "flying train," which its inventor, Emile Bachelet, asserts can travel at the rate of 300 miles an hour, has attracted much attention in England, but electric-railway men do not seem to be losing more sleep over it than the artillerists did over the "electric gun." Our pictures on the opposite page are from *The Illustrated London News* (May 16), which notes that "primarily the invention is designed for the carrying of mails at a speed which may be as high as 300 miles an hour. The train, or car, is lifted into the air by magnetic repulsion, and, when thus suspended, is pulled forward by magnetic attraction." The London *Times* says:



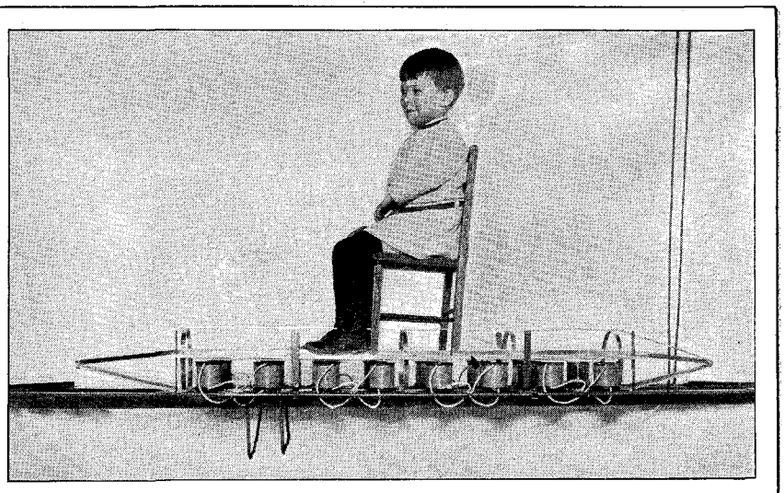
BACHELET, INVENTOR OF THE "FLYING RAILWAY."

"The railway line consists of a pair of rails about 35 feet long, laid over a series of the coils, or bobbins. The vehicle, weighing 45 pounds, consists of an iron car or tube, fastened to an aluminum bedplate. The repulsive force, acting on the aluminum, lifts it instantaneously, as soon as the circuit is closed, about half an inch into the air and holds it there. But at intervals the track is spanned archwise by other electromagnets. The iron of the superstructure of the car responds so that the vehicle is immediately pulled toward them. The electromagnet, as the car reaches it, is automatically deenergized, and ceases to exert any influence on the vehicle, which passes on, being pulled forward by the next magnet beyond it. Thus it travels on, from one magnet to the next, the speed being in proportion to their number and strength. The coils or bobbins in the roadway which lift the vehicle into the air are excited in groups by the moving vehicle, through brushes affixt to the aluminum bedplate and kept in contact with the live rail by springs, so that the vehicle carries its magnetic field with it."

Commenting on the fact that Englishmen seemed to be astonished at the performances of Bachelet's model, *The Scientific American* (New York, June 6) adds that they "were not blinded," and it quotes as follows from the Manchester *Guardian* in illustration:

"First, it is an electric railway; but instead of rotary electric motors in the coaches, there are large electromagnets encircling the track at regular intervals, whose function it is to pull the train or coach along, automatic switch-gear cutting in and out each solenoid at the right moment. That this is easily workable for a small model and quite practicable for a full-sized railway is obvious enough; but, on the face of it, it should be far from economical, even if each solenoid is energized only while a coach is actually within its tunnel, and the air-gap reduced to a minimum. Taking this economical precaution would mean that the coach has to carry, in one form or another, an armature sufficiently heavy to give the required average pull, tho attracted only for a comparatively short proportion of the time occupied by the whole run. As against this—or, at least, one may so consider, tho the published accounts do not say so—is the second great feature of supporting the train magnetically in the air. This gets rid entirely of the ordinary rail and journal friction, and so the train might be made as heavy as its peculiar method of propulsion called for without any increased frictional loss, so long as the size or shape was not altered to increase the wind resistance. This alone, under the best conditions, would be enormous at 300 miles an hour; but that is not a greater argument against the Bachelet railway than against any other kind of locomotion at that speed.

"As to the exact method of supporting the coaches we have not much information; but we surmise that the physics of it is nothing more novel than electromagnetic repulsion. When a coil of wire having no self-inductance is placed in an alternating magnetic field, so that the lines of force pass through its turns, an alternating electromotive force is set up in it at 90 degrees in phase behind the magnetic flux, and, the resultant current in the coil being in quadrature with the flux, the forces between magnet and coil cancel out to zero. The coil, therefore, would make no effort to move. But the ideal of no self-inductance is unattainable in a coil or even in a flat disk (such as M. Bachelet appears to have used to impress his methods on the minds of journalists and others), and, as a result, the current lags by more than 90 degrees behind the magnetism, and the repulsion force predominates to that extent. All this, so far from being new, was stated and explained by Prof. Elihu Thompson long ago, and



ALUMINUM CAR WEIGHING 18 LBS. WHICH LIFTED CHILD (WEIGHING 65 LBS.) ONE INCH CLEAR OF THE RAIL.

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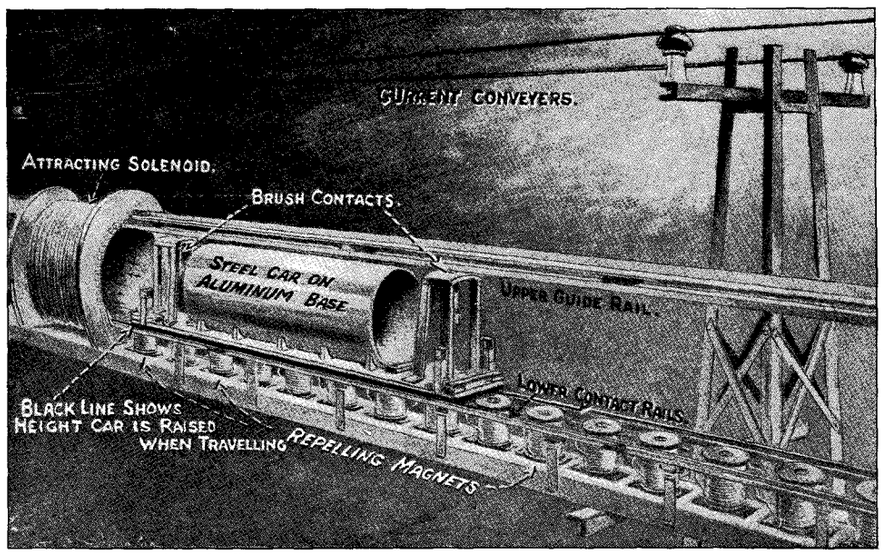
is the basis of the repulsion motor, which is wasteful, heavy, and expensive. By using a powerful alternating-current magnet with, preferably, a high frequency, metal rings and disks of considerable weight may be supported and flung up in the air; and the lower the resistance the greater the effect, because the induced current is greater. Hence, presumably, the disk form. There is reference in the newspaper accounts to other auxiliary apparatus, but too vague to disclose whether this apparatus is calculated materially to improve the economic efficiency of this method of supporting a train. Unless it does, the Bachelet railway's chief claim on the future historian may be that Mr. Winston Churchill went to see it."



Illustrations on this page from "The Illustrated London News."

THE REMARKABLE MODEL OF THE BACHELET "LEVITATED" TRAIN.

Run by magnetic repulsion and attraction.

WANTED: A SCIENTIFIC EDITOR

THE UNSATISFACTORY HANDLING of scientific matters in the daily press of England and the United States is a matter of complaint among the technical papers of both countries. The editor of *The Electrical Review* (London, May 29), in a leading article on "The Need for a Scientific Editor," comments on the fact that increased circulation seems to be the goal of most of the great London morning papers, and that a favorite method of adding to the number of subscribers is to comment upon some scientific discovery—a miraculous invention, a new cure for a new disease, or a method of extracting gold from sea-water. Says the writer, in substance:

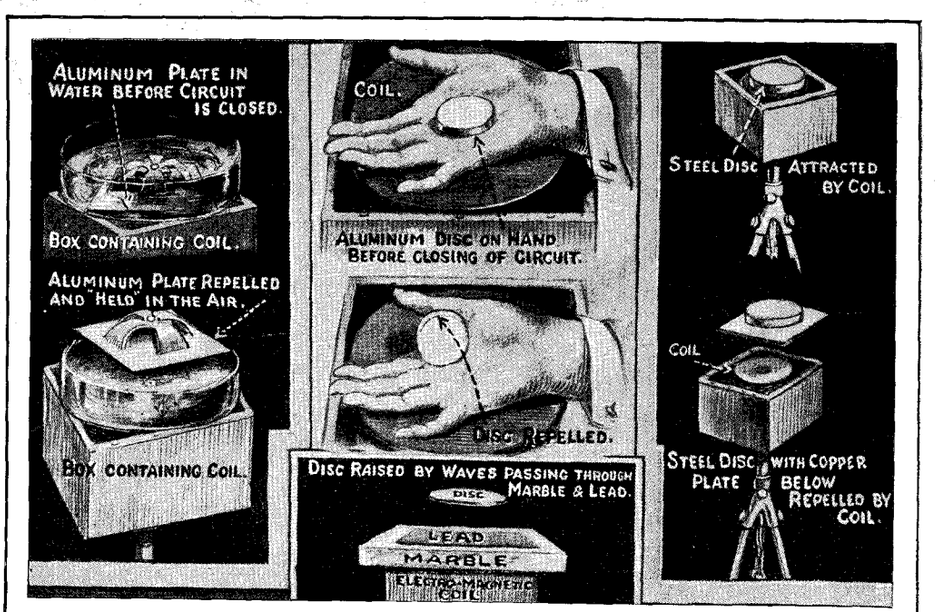
"A public trained in the elementary schools has certain smatterings of scientific knowledge, sufficient, at any rate, to make its members read the scientific news. 'They must,' says the editor, 'be catered for; and, by the bye, it may increase our circulation. So here goes!' The 'pithy par' relating to the latest scientific toy is then inserted, uncensored by any technical mind, and impliedly approved by the editorial 'we.'

"There is grave reason to suspect that some of this zeal for the new-fangled idea is stimulated by the gentle art of the publicity department.

"Reading-matter need not necessarily be true; but it must be spicy and it must be readable. If it can be linked up with the wares advertised, so much the better for both parties. The advertiser gets more publicity; the advertisee can charge more for his columns.

"The up-to-date advertising-agent can apply this system with considerable success to a new invention which is going to revolutionize industry. The discoverer of perpetual motion enters the office of a daily paper, carrying his machine in a carpet-bag. He interviews the news editor. Straightway a note is sent round to the advertisement manager. Further colloquy takes place, and on the morrow there appears an account of a strange and epoch-making device. The announcement occupies a column and a half; while the second half of the second column is filled with an advertisement of a new kind of lubricating oil, which, as it never coagulates, is eminently adapted for greasing wheels which are in perpetual motion.

"Is it worth while to throw out a suggestion which may serve to remedy a crying evil? The salary of a new subeditor would make no substantial difference to the annual balance-sheet of a great newspaper. The services of a man who had sound, practical training could be procured at a reasonable figure. He would not even have to devote his whole time to the job, as his services would only have to be called into requisition on rare occasions. No article purporting to describe a new invention should be published except under his supervision. No account of any discovery should be allowed to appear unless passed and approved by him. His editorial approbation would enhance the value of the invention to the inventor and the public; his censure would cause it to be assigned to its proper pigeonhole in the great library of truth. If the lay press is to maintain its great traditions in this country, there seems to be grave need for such new form of censorship. Technical matters should be treated of by a technical man, or else left severely alone."


ALUMINUM PLATE IN WATER BEFORE CIRCUIT IS CLOSED.
BOX CONTAINING COIL.
ALUMINUM PLATE REPELLED AND "HELD" IN THE AIR.
BOX CONTAINING COIL.
COIL.
ALUMINUM DISC ON HAND BEFORE CLOSING OF CIRCUIT.
DISC REPELLED.
DISC RAISED BY WAVES PASSING THROUGH MARBLE & LEAD.
DISC
LEAD
MARBLE
ELECTRO-MAGNETIC COIL
STEEL DISC ATTRACTED BY COIL.
COIL
STEEL DISC WITH COPPER PLATE BELOW REPELLED BY COIL.

EXPERIMENTS SHOWING REPELLING ACTION OF THE ELECTROMAGNETIC COIL.

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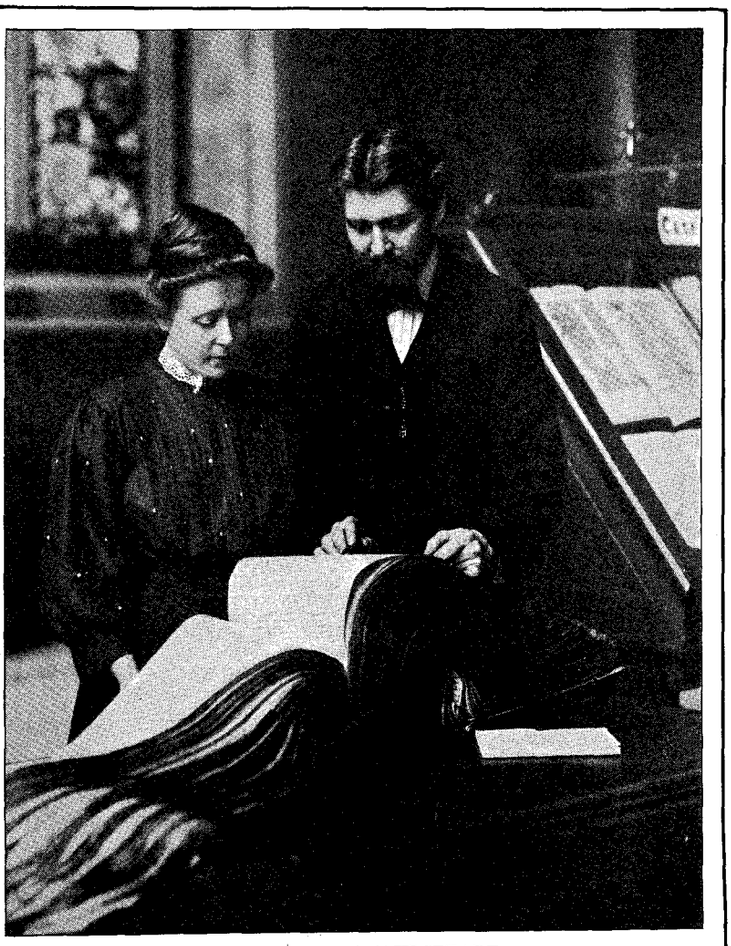
LETTERS AND ART

AN AMERICAN CONFUTES BRITISH SHAKESPEARIANS

BACK IN 1909 such English Shakespearian promoters as Sir Sidney Lee, Sir Herbert Tree, and others put up a tablet on a brewery wall on the Surrey side of the Thames in London, stating that there stood the old Globe Theater. We, with others, reported the news of it. Our fellow countryman, Dr. Charles William Wallace, of the University of Nebraska, it seems, knew better all the time, for he and his wife had already spent five years among the musty remains of the English Record Office and had evidence that the true site is on the other side of the road from the brewery. Dr. Wallace substantiates his claims by copious citations from documents that were likely wholly unknown to the other Shakespearian scholars, and the London *Times* publishes two of his articles, going briefly over the facts that are fully treated in his forthcoming book.



UNEARTHING SHAKESPEARE.

Dr. and Mrs. Charles William Wallace in the British Record Office before the great bundle that contains the Osteler-Hemynges documents relating to Shakespeare.

The evidence of the Globe site is mixed up with a no more savory subject than a sewer, but if this sewer had not been the object of municipal regulation, we should never have been certain just where the theater stood. Of course many will say it needn't matter greatly to us in this day and age to locate the exact spot, for few of us will be able to experience the "excitement" of *The Times* in being able "to go to Southwark and point with a walking-stick to the site of the Globe Playhouse." But along with these assurances come other evidences that make Shakespeare himself emerge further and further out of the realm of myth and put the Baconians to a sturdier task to explain him away. In the London *Times* Dr. Wallace writes:

"The actual site chosen for the Globe . . . was uninviting—the most unlovely spot of that unlovely region, the only part in the immediate neighborhood that had not been made habitable. Ben Jonson, in his 'Execration upon Vulcan,' described it as 'flanked by a ditch and forced out of a marish.' Men who knew the site before it was leased for the Globe testified some thirty years later as to its nature. There were at the time of the lease only two small houses or hovels on it, and it was, in fact, flanked by two ditches or open sewers, one north and one south. It was the lowest spot left on the Bankside, except the ponds, was overflowed by the Thames at every spring tide, and had long been used as a 'lay-stall'—a dumping-ground for all sorts of offal and refuse. Possibly this would be a good mine for the antiquarian, and he might, since piles were driven into the marshy ground for a foundation, even yet discover the very contour of the Globe.

"Maiden (or Maid) Lane was on the south, a sewer and a row of houses along the Bankside on the north, Deadman's Place, near which Condell's son-in-law says the Globe stood, a few steps east, and Horseshoe Alley, where Augustine Phillipps was recorded as living near the Globe, a few steps west. Little more than a stone's throw westward stood the Rose Theater, and just north of it the Bear Garden, the two together extending the whole length of Rose Alley from Maid Lane to the Bankside. Maid Lane and the sewer along the north side of it ran in front of both the Rose and the Globe."

The records dealing with the sewer involved the location of the Globe site, "each one of which properly locates it on the north side of Maiden Lane":

"In dealing with the property of Brend and his tenants on the north side of Maiden Lane, the Sewer Commission made the following entries as to the elder Morris and Thomas Burt on July 6, 1593:

"'We present Jasper Morris of London dyer to pull vp his encrochmente made att the backe of his garden into the sewar betwene his garden, and the parck by Michelmas next vpon payne of every pole then vndone. . . . . xxd. [Labeled "some done & some not don."]

"'We present Thomas Burt dyer to pull vpp his incrochmt made vpon the sewar running betwene the back of his garden and the parck by Michelmas next vpon payne of . . . xs. [Labeled "not done."]'

"As neither one complied, orders were given on October 4 to collect accordingly.

"These two north-side properties correspond to the gardens described in the Osteler-Hemynges record above as a part of the Globe site occupied by Isbrand Morris and Thomas Burt in 1598, with the 'Park' on the north. What the 'Park' was is not certain. It may have been an inn, or a little garden, for this region had several such little plots variously named, or it may have been the narrow strip of ground between the north boundary of Brend's property, and the sewer, with a path along it, which, in a controversy some years later concerning encroachments on the sewer by his neighbors to the north, Sir Mathew Brend claimed as his, but which they in turn declared belonged

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to the Manor of Southwark. In any case, this little 'park' thus three times located on the north had nothing to do with the great 60-acre Winchester Park, which lay some distance to the south of Maiden Lane and south of all Brend's property.

"A later controversy between Brend and his neighbors to the north, and the two sewer records above quoted show there was a sewer along the north boundary of the Globe site; and the Sewer books contain numerous records, some quoted below, of a sewer along the south side in Maiden Lane. All this property agrees with Ben Jonson's declaration that the Globe site was 'flanked by a ditch and forced out of a marish,' and, with the later statement of a lifelong resident, that it lay between two ditches. . . . . .

"On February 14, 1606, the Sewer Commission made the following two orders to Shakespeare's company, naming Burbage and Heminges, the known business managers, and definitely declaring the Globe to be on the north side of Maid Lane. The first concerns the bridge leading across the open sewer to the Playhouse, the second, other improvements.

" 'It is Ordered that Burbidge and Heminges and others, the owners of the Playhouse called the Globe in Maid Lane shall before the xxth day of Aprill next pull vp and take cleane out of the Sewar the props or postes wch stand vnder theire bridge on the North side of Mayd Lane vpon paine to forf[eit] . . . xxs. [Labeled "done."]

" 'It is ordered that the said Burbidge and Heminges and others as aforesaid shall before the xxth day of Aprill next well and sufficiently pyle boorde and fill vp viij poles more or lesse of theire wharfe against theire said Playhouse vpon payne to forfeict for every pole then vndone . . . xxs. [Labeled "not done decret non levand."]'

"Then, on April 25 following, this second order was practically repeated, with a time-limit of June 1, which was complied with and labeled accordingly 'done.'

"Nor is this all, tho here we leave the sewer records and necessarily pass by numerous other independent evidences. I have traced the history of the site, and much of the region round, through a period of 150 years, some parts even to the present. The collected records would fill several great volumes. But their only portions worth publishing are incorporated in the three chapters above mentioned."

Editorially the London *Times* acknowledges that "we learn for the first time with something like precision the date of the building of the Globe, the famous playhouse in which Shakespeare was a sharer, and in which many of his greatest plays were produced." Also:

"We learn to within a few yards where that playhouse stood; and, more important still, we receive indirect evidence of the fame of Shakespeare, a notoriety and honor very different from the entire obscurity which our engaging friends the Baconians hotly claim for him. Remote as such details may appear to be from Shakespeare's dramatic and poetic art, no one who reads or sees his plays can fail to find the new knowledge keenly interesting. It is almost as exciting to know that, under Dr. Wallace's guidance, one could go to Southwark and point with a walking-stick to the site of the Globe Playhouse as it was to learn from the same discoverer that Shakespeare lodged in London with a Huguenot family and used his 'gentle' and persuasive tongue in the adjustment of their private affairs. Either piece of knowledge brings us nearer to the man and to the age in which he lived."

But this is not all. "After the lifelong searches of Malone, Chalmers, Collier, and Halliwell-Phillipps," says Dr. Wallace,

"it was thought and universally taught that we knew all about Shakespeare we ever would know, for the sources were exhausted!! . . . Sources exhausted! They have scarcely been touched. My wife and I have examined over 3,000,000 records, most of them never before explored, and have found more documents on Shakespeare, the theaters, and the drama of his time than all my predecessors in three centuries. Only a fraction of them are as yet in print. Four years ago the English Government was so roused by appeals of 'patriotic' persons and newspapers and finally debates in Parliament on account of my Shakespearian finds, that, in order to prevent any more such American successes, they appointed a Royal Commission on Public Records, at an expense, estimated at the time, of £5,000, its promoters aiming first of all . . . to find and publish the new Shakespeare materials before I could publish them on the scholarly plan I had announced. So far I have won even against such heavy odds."

SUFFRAGETTE IGNORANCE OF HENRY JAMES

A DIGNIFIED CALM is maintained by Mr. Henry James in the face of the feminist assault upon his portrait, noticed in these pages a week or two ago. Not so, however, many of his admirers, and one of them takes the opportunity to record in the London *Academy* "the fact that the fanatic who disfigured the pictured face of one whom some of us regard as the personification of stedfast devotion to a splendid artistic ideal has but succeeded in bringing disgrace and contempt upon herself and her companions." This, thinks the writer, is all the more emphatic when one considers what Henry James himself has done to picture the modern woman. When that is done, the motive behind the savage assault becomes all the more obscure. Perhaps the militant lady with the cleaver had never read Mr. James's novels. The article is cast in the form of one of those epistles addrest to the subject himself, such as Mr. Andrew Lang began indicting to the dead; and the writer in this case is careful to discriminate the type of modern women whom he particularly means. It is "the creature who seems to exhibit the spirit of the famous rime, 'Down with everything that's up, up with everything that's down,' in her eagerness to clutch that mysterious talisman which she doesn't in the least understand, the 'vote.'" Proceeding:

"That she should have chosen in her pathetic frenzy to assault that charming portrait of you, which I saw, very luckily, the day before it was insulted and spoiled, is an added shame to her, but does not really matter very much. By the stupid act she did not harm you in the slightest, altho she roused me, and, I am sure, many other of your admirers, to a state of bitter enmity and resentment; you and your work stand secure and serene tho all the voteless viragoes in England stormed and hacked and raved at you. The event, however, set me thinking, and I turned to your article in the current *Quarterly Review* on 'George Sand' to find two or three delightful hints as to your views upon this question. Gently, at first, you refer to 'those further liberations of the subordinate sex which fill our ears just now with their multitudinous sound,' to 'the change in the computation of the feminine range,' to its 'effective annexation of the male identity'; and then comes a sentence which I must quote, regarding the wonderful woman of Nohant: 'It is not that she fails again and again to represent her heroines as doing the most unconventional things—upon these they freely embark; but they never in the least do them for themselves, themselves as the "sex," they do them altogether for men.' As a pendant to this, a page or two later, I take the assertion that 'doing at any cost the work that lies to one's hand shines out again and yet again as the saving secret of the soul.'

"Beneath your skilled and confident analysis of the extraordinary life of George Sand I seem to hear this undertone of quiet protest against those who assert themselves collectively and obtrusively as 'the sex' instead of individually and sweetly as women; and I come afresh, with new light, to the reading of your great presentment of 'The Bostonians.' I see *Olive Chancellor*, always serious and worried and anxious for 'the cause'; *Verena Tarrant*, finally captured by *Basil Ransom* in the lecture-room itself, not knowing till the very last dramatic moment whether love or the platform would win her; I see *Mrs. Luna*, beautifully drest and very feminine, mocking at it all. Above all, I see poor dear *Miss Birdseye*, who was 'in love only with lost causes and languished only for emancipations'—I quote from memory—with her shabby stuff dress forever bulging with pamphlets, her voice 'like an overworked bell-wire,' and the glow as from the lamps of innumerable lecture-halls upon her brow. Your work there, it seems to me, was at its finest; you created a tragedy of misguided enthusiasms and unfulfilled hopes, and little *Miss Birdseye*, generous and foolish and devoted, is a vivid, significant, yet most pathetic figure in the gallery of remarkable women you have given to the world; she puts the *Princess Casamassima*, with her 'poor *Hyacinth*,' her 'dear little infatuated aristocrat,' completely in the shade. It is surprizing, when I call to mind the fact that this novel was written nearly thirty years ago, to realize that it may stand, even now, as one of the most accurate pictures of a 'woman's movement' that has ever been achieved. And as,

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when one's work is at its best, sincerities and emotions inevitably show clear and starlike between the lines, I believe I am right in assuming that your attitude toward the modern feminine propagandists is one of dignified reproof."

BRANDES'S DESPAIR OF US

DR. BRANDES is reported as without hope for our literature. Our books, according to him, "are written by old maids for old maids." This judgment was evoked by a staff correspondent of *The Independent*. Dr. Brandes didn't name names to this interviewer, but the Indianapolis *Star* somehow found out that he did approve of Frank Norris, Jack London, and Upton Sinclair. These are probably not regarded by him as "old maids"; perhaps they are the saving remnant. Dr. Brandes made us a two-weeks' visit, was fêted and dined more than his seventy-two years relished, and departed with a horror of reporters and telephones. The writer in *The Independent* represents him as sighing because our men who write have not the courage of those who fashion our buildings or make our automobiles or fly aeroplanes. "They are afraid. They are drawing-room authors; they are afraid of 'shocking people.' Like the English with the suffragettes, they are afraid of sex." He accuses us further of a certain parochialism:

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EUROPE'S GREATEST CRITIC,

Georg Brandes, who finds us so lacking in intellectual independence that we defer to the "old women" of Europe.

"Literature is no longer national, as typifying a race: it is now only a matter of the language in which it is printed. When I pick up a book I no longer notice whether it is published in New York or London, in Vienna or Berlin. It is sufficient if it is English or German. There are no longer any pure racial stocks. What we call France, for example, is made up of more than a hundred racial stocks; its very name comes from a German tribe. Your literature will always remain English, despite the immigration of other races. You crush them into your life, they are unable to escape. The Jew in Russia remains distinct. In Denmark he has the blue eyes and flaxen hair of the Dane. No matter how great the immigration, when immigrants or their children learn to speak English, then they are yours.

"You have one author whose work I admire. I count Henry James almost a personal friend. His 'The Americans' typifies best to me your breaking of the caste traditions of Europe. The Frenchman wants to fight a duel, because to him life is cheap, but the American, who has learned its value, will not fight. But with James, as with all your American and English writers, I am always conscious of the reserve of the author. He does not present life frankly to us. He leaves out, veils, or at best only suggests the one real problem of life—sex. I do not mean sex in the physical sense, but as it relates to the conflict between man and woman. Ibsen was the first to understand the psychology of this conflict. There are things about Walt Whitman I admire, but I shrink from him; his personal habits offend me. That is not the kind of sex I mean."

Lack of intellectual independence is our chief fault, we are assured:

"Why must you defer to these 'old women' of Europe? Everywhere in America I am asked anxiously concerning the growth of your intellectual life. Is it not greater to invent, to build, to break the traditions of the past than to quibble on philosophical points? I understand you admire Eucken and Bergson in this country. For me they do not exist. Do they preach anything new? They raise one finger and say you must not do this, you must not do that, 'this is moral, that is immoral.' You have no such philosophers; you keep them in the churches, where they belong!

"And this intuitive philosophy that Bergson teaches. Hegel long ago riddled Schelling's theory of intuition. How can one set intuition above reason? When you tell a man he can arrive at the truth through intuition you sweep aside all standards, you make room for anything.

"But I think I understand. They are dignified men, these philosophers; they have gray beards, they are noble men. Is it not their nobility you admire?"

The Indianapolis *Star* might, perhaps, win the admiration of Dr. Brandes for possessing the independence of view that he misses—in pointing out, for example, that Messrs. Norris, London, and Sinclair "do not portray American life any more accurately than a dozen others who could be named," and for adding:

"The ideas of cultured foreigners concerning America and Americans always have a certain interest, but when they have been formed at long range and not from close and long-continued personal observation they have no special value or importance."

The Chicago *Record-Herald* views the "visit of the most distinguished Scandinavian man of letters to the United States" as "an event comparable in interest and importance to the recent visit of Anatole France to England." Further:

"Dr. Brandes has much in common with Anatole France, whom, indeed, he has introduced to Scandinavia as he has introduced so many other European writers, dramatists, and thinkers. Dr. Brandes is a philosophical radical; his correspondence with Nietzsche, for example, surprized even his lifelong readers by its many heretical and revolutionary touches and confessions. But, unlike Anatole France, Dr. Brandes has limited himself to severer forms of literature. France writes novels and stories that abound in 'risky' situations; he is bold, provoking, sarcastic, withering. . . . Dr. Brandes is as keen as France, but far more serious and sympathetic. He is sometimes as pessimistic, but that mood never lasts. He is a critic, a lecturer, an exponent, an interpreter, a literary scholar, and the business of his life—an industrious and uneventful one—has been the pursuit of knowledge and the extension of intellectual and artistic culture."

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LAURENCE IRVING

THE HAND OF DEATH seems especially busy with the brilliant young, and the same tragic fate which, with less than a week intervening, deprived the world of aviation of its daring and brilliant leader, Gustav Hamel, overtook also Laurence Irving. The connection of the two names occurs in the notice by the London *Telegraph* of the loss of the English actor and his wife among the unhappy victims of the *Empress of Ireland*. "The attendant circumstances in each case have a peculiarly lamentable similarity," says *The Telegraph*. "Both men have been struck down in the flower of their youth, at practically the beginning of a career already rich in achievement, and even still more noteworthy for the fulness of its promise." It had taken Mr. Irving longer to tread the preliminary paths. He was, as the accounts of his temperament and career show, hampered at first by the peculiar nature of his endowments. He was the second son of Sir Henry Irving, and "to be born of an illustrious father is not always an advantage," points out the writer, "especially when the son inherits some of the most striking characteristics of his parent's personality." It is added that "Laurence Irving had to endure many rebuffs and to overcome numerous obstacles before he was able to feel with any real confidence that his feet were firmly planted on the ground of public favor." It is recorded as his own confession that he left the legitimate stage for the music-hall to earn money to carry out his larger artistic ambitions, and his example, while at first causing a thrill of horror at the desecration of a great name, has been since followed by the greatest in his profession. The present writer continues:

"Art was everything to him, and his chief ambition was to win recognition as an artist. Self-reliance was among his most prominent traits; had he believed less thoroughly in himself and his ability to reach in the end the coveted goal, he must have fallen by the way. It is enormously to his credit that even when things seemed at their blackest he never allowed himself to be discouraged.

"Admittedly he had much to contend against. He possest few of those ingratiating airs and graces that serve to raise an actor, without any great effort on his own part, to the level of a popular idol. As quite a young man he revealed certain angularities of manner, a curious violence of expression, a voice neither remarkable for modulation nor control, that made him an easy butt for the censorious. But the brains were there, and one could not but feel that with time and experience he would surely come into his own.

"Perhaps the most striking evidence of all this was furnished when he played *Iago* to Sir Herbert Tree's *Othello* at His Majesty's. Here you had an impersonation as remarkable for its defects as for its qualities. Yet the final impression was that of an actor of real intellectual power, struggling to put into effect original ideas of which he himself had a very vivid conception, but which, histrionically, he was unable to convey with the necessary clearness to his listeners."

He undoubtedly had a dash of genius in his work, says M. Ponsonby in *The New Weekly* (London), "so different from mere talent that it always made his acting absolutely arresting."

"During his time in Russia I believe he became entirely imbued not only with Tolstoy's ideas, but also with that fatalism and spirit of disinclination which is so characteristic of the Slav people, and this it was, perhaps, that prevented him doing himself justice as an actor sooner than he did. But when he got a part, like *Takeramo* in 'Typhoon,' which was absolutely sympathetic to him, he was able to show himself as an actor possessing genius. I think (but I speak very ignorantly) that his judgment and critical faculties were apt to be too much influenced either by his affection for his friends or by the passing circumstances of life.

"The chances that he needed to be able to fulfil all he could have done for his art in which he was absorbed, which he cared for more than for anything else, he never had. His qualities were somehow not those that made for success; he too often aimed at the million and missed the unit. Other people's successes, however, never made him in the least sour, nor did I ever hear him say spiteful things about any one who had succeeded in the same paths where he was still only striving. On the contrary, I think that it gave him real pleasure to hear that anybody had achieved something which he knew was good work.

LOST WITH THE *EMPRESS OF IRELAND*.

Mr. and Mrs. Laurence Irving, who were returning from a Canadian tour to produce a play on Napoleon. Actors and play were lost in the waters.

He was extraordinarily simple, and, like all people that possess the real thing in their art (I mean that something that matters which nobody has yet been able to put into words), he was in many ways very like a child. For instance, he liked hearing that his friends appreciated his work; it wasn't exactly that he so valued their literary or dramatic criticism, but he wanted them to like what he was doing because they were his friends.'

Laurence Irving first played in America in 1900 as a member of his father's company presenting "Robespierre," the Sardou play that he had translated from the French. Later, in 1909, he came here with his wife and introduced the American public to the work of Eugène Brieux. At this time he produced "Les Hannetons" under the title of "The Incubus," and "The Three Daughters of M. Dupont." In the opinion of some, when his name has faded as an actor he will be remembered as a playwright, tho the irony of fate decreed that the manuscript of the play which he asserted before his sailing would make him famous perished with him.

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RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

OPPOSING SIGNOR NATHAN

WHEN IT WAS ANNOUNCED that Signor Ernesto Nathan, a Jew by birth and ex-Mayor of the city of Rome, had been appointed by the King's Minister as the Italian representative at the Panama Exposition, such Catholic papers as *The Monitor* (San Francisco), *The Catholic Standard and Times* (Philadelphia), *The Sacred Heart Review*, and *America* (New York), protested in varying degrees. *The Monitor*, published in the exposition city, declared: "If Nathan remains the appointee of Italy, no Catholic should touch the Fair in any capacity. It is beyond reason to expect men to promote an undertaking which is made the vehicle of insult to them." It is objected that Signor Nathan has shown himself an enemy of the Church, and particularly of the Pope. These objections on the part of church papers continued until Signor Nathan arrived on his recent preliminary visit to San Francisco. The warnings which were uttered in an unofficial capacity through the church papers were then embodied in a resolution passed by the Catholic Laymen's League for Retreats and Social Studies, to which some 2,000 laymen are said by the press to have given their assent. The same journals print the resolution in this form:

"Whereas, Ernesto Nathan has been designated as the official representative of the Italian Government at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition to be held at San Francisco, Cal.; and

"Whereas, The said Ernesto Nathan is an avowed enemy of the Catholic and notorious for his insults to Our Holy Father Pope Pius X., and therefore to every member of the Catholic Church throughout the world; and

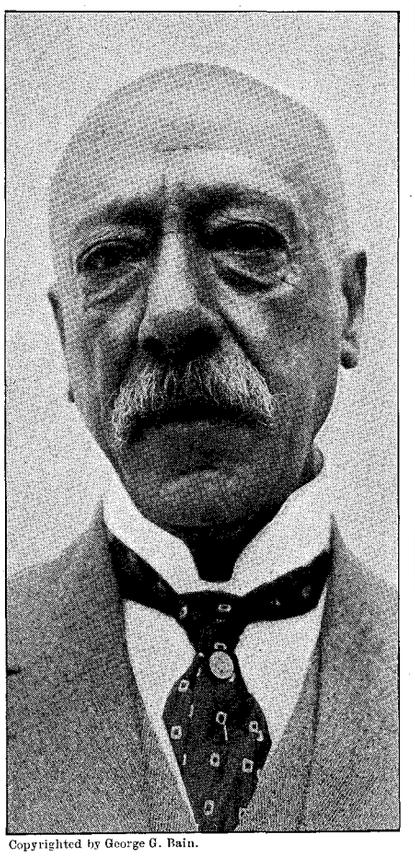
"Whereas, The said Ernesto Nathan has shown himself to be an unprincipled enemy of religious liberty, and therefore against the spirit of our American Constitution; and

"Whereas, The said Ernesto Nathan is *persona non grata* to the 16,000,000 Catholic citizens of these United States as such plenipotentiary;

"Therefore be it resolved, That the Laymen's League for Retreats and Social Studies protests against this outrageous insult to our Catholic citizens; and

"Be it further resolved, That the Laymen's League for Retreats and Social Studies take no part in said Exposition; and

"Be it further resolved, That copies of these resolutions, properly authenticated, be sent to the President of the United States and to the officials of said Exposition."



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ITALY'S ENVOY TO THE FAIR.

A Catholic Society has resolved to boycott the Panama Exposition if Signor Nathan is not withdrawn as Italy's representative.

The New York *Times* prints the concurrence of several metropolitan priests, among whom is the Rev. Mgr. James S. Duffy, of St. Agnes's Catholic Church, Brooklyn, who is reported as saying:

"The resolution passed yesterday at the reunion of the Catholic Laymen's League should be indorsed by all thinking Catholics. I am in favor of resenting the insult to our Church, as is the appointment of such a man as Nathan."

The Rev. John L. Belford speaks in even stronger vein:

"The Italian Government undoubtedly knew Nathan's attitude toward the Catholic Church, and knew how he had deliberately insulted the Pope. I knew that Catholics here would resent any appointment of that kind.

"We propose to advertise liberally our determination to boycott the Fair, so as to make it plain to those in charge that it will be well worth their while to see that Nathan is withdrawn in favor of a less objectionable representative."

Signor Nathan himself, while in New York, on his return from San Francisco, pointed to his triple indorsement by Catholic voters in Rome. In the elections of June 16, however, he was badly defeated. He said:

"Do you realize that four-fifths of the population of Italy and about the same proportion in Rome are of Roman Catholic faith? Is it not strange, then, that three times the majority of the people should elect me Mayor if they were later to raise the cry that I am an enemy of the Roman Catholic Church? For the Church I have, and shall continue to have, the utmost respect. The charges against me are the usual kind which are worked up against a supposed enemy of that religion.

"I am opposed to that group of our people who are known as the Clerical party. But I can say emphatically that no man is more respectful toward religious faith than myself, whether it be Roman Catholic, Protestant, Episcopalian, Jewish, Mohammedan, or whatever it may be."

As a Protestant comment on the situation, we read in *The California Christian Advocate* (San Francisco):

"The appointment of Ernesto Nathan as Commissioner to the Panama Exposition by the Italian Government continues to cause agitation in Roman Catholic circles. This is to be greatly regretted, as it can result in no good. President Moore, of the Panama-Pacific Exposition, has recently said: 'Mr. Nathan has been named commissioner by the Government of Italy, and we can do nothing but accept without restrictions the choice made by that Government, but I do not hesitate to add that I have the highest esteem for Mr. Nathan, of whom everybody speaks well as a man of lofty and exceptional merits, so when he shall be with us he shall be received and treated with all the consideration due to the illustrious gentleman and the worthy representative of Italy.'

"The occasion for the protest against Mr. Nathan, aside from the fact that he is a Jew, is that he is against the political power of the papacy of Rome. On one of the celebrations on the 20th of September, of the liberation of Rome, Mr. Nathan mentioned the dark period of the temporal power of the Pope and spoke against the Pope's political government in the past. This seems to be an unforgivable sin. But religion has nothing to do with the attitude of Mr. Nathan. He is spoken of by those who know him as a liberal-minded, highly intellectual man, and is too broad-minded to permit himself to indulge in any rise of religious feeling. It is stated that the Italians throughout the United States are satisfied with the choice of the Italian Government, and the Italian colony of San Francisco is preparing to give a big demonstration of its sympathy for Mr. Nathan."

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FOR A UNION OF UNITARIANS AND CONGREGATIONALISTS

SOME SIGNS are seen of narrowing the old cleavage between New England Unitarianism and Congregationalism. The Unitarians appear restive under the misapprehensions arising from their name, and the American Unitarian Association have entertained a proposition favoring a change of name. The old one is thought by some to imply what was of old embraced under the term of "infidelity." *The Christian Register* (Unitarian, Boston) quotes a story to the effect that when the Rev. Samuel J. Barrows, then a member of Congress, was introduced to Speaker Tom Reed as a Unitarian clergyman, Tom drawled, "Why, I thought you were a religious man." *The Congregationalist and Christian World* (Boston) points to the interlocking relations of the two denominations, especially in New England, as a reason why some efforts for their reunion might naturally follow. Thus:

"The fact that ministerial pension funds antedating the nearly century-old break between them still serve alike for ministers of both denominations is an instance in point. The recent plans for cooperation of the three divinity schools, Congregational, Unitarian, and Episcopal, which are neighbors in Cambridge, all of which draw upon the resources of Harvard University, is another illustration of these inevitable and rightly cordial relations in the field of scholarship. The left wing of Congregationalism and the right wing of Unitarianism are and for a long time have been, in this New England territory, closely sympathetic in their outlook upon practical Christian opportunities of work. It is no surprize to us, therefore, that some of the brethren on both sides feel that the barrier between the two denominations should be broken down."

The writer here expresses the hospitality his Church feels to any who will meet their doctrinal requirement. "All those who are in sympathy with us in this purpose of loyalty to Christ as the revealer of the loving fatherhood of God and promoter of the active brotherhood of man that calls for justice and for love are entirely welcome in our wide and comprehensive Congregational brotherhood." He goes on:

"The fact that at the recent anniversary in Boston the American Unitarian Association authorized President Samuel A. Eliot to appoint ten men to consider the possibilities of modifying the name of the Unitarian churches shows considerable dissatisfaction with the present designation as inadequate and misleading as well as a desire for one that will be broader and less theological. The suggestion emanated from Secretary Lewis J. Wilson, of the Association, and was received with considerable favor. If this discussion among Unitarians of a change of name should be accompanied by an effort to restate, either in terms of their own choosing or in the confession of some other body such as our Kansas City declaration, what they actually believe, then the Congregational churches would have a definite basis on which to consider a possible closer approach."

From the Unitarian point of view the question is discust in *The Christian Register* by the Hon. John D. Long, who, without visioning any advantages from outside alliances, takes a conservative view of the wisdom of change of church name:

"To say nothing of the inconveniences in the way of change of name, procuring legislative sanction, legal embarrassments in trust funds, and so on, are there not other more essential reasons for retaining the name? In the first place, it is a good name and its meaning is rather vital. The names of other denominations—Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Methodists—refer only to the form of their structural organization. The word Unitarian, on the contrary, is expressive of a religious truth. It has come to have a larger significance than as expressive of God as one, instead of the trinitarian expression of God as three, for it signifies the ultimate and hoped-for unity of all in the essentials of the religious life and spirit. In this way it has outgrown the dogmatic limitations which some of our former leaders regretted as attaching to it. Inasmuch as in fact we are Unitarians, both in the dogmatic and in the larger sense of the word, is it consistent, by abandoning the name, to give the impression that we are not what the name implies and what we really are?

"Then, too, the name means much in its associations. It is identified with more than a century of progress in religious thought, and with the sacred and shining names of the pioneer prophets and preachers of our faith. It is a household word in many homes and social circles which would feel a wrench in their hearts if it were taken away. To them Channing and Hale and Clarke and the whole illustrious list, even if some of these questioned the original dogmatic character of the name, are Unitarians. Must they hereafter refer to them as 'What's-their-names, formerly called Unitarians'? It must be remembered that our denomination is made up not merely of the professionals and scholars who attach weight to dogmatic and phraseological distinctions, but of the great body of plain men and women to whom the word Unitarianism means the good old faith of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. Don't bewilder us with the refinements involved in a change of name.

"Also, is there not risk to some extent of showing the white feather, if we abandon our name on the ground that we can not win if we keep it? It would look a little like an acknowledgment of defeat."

A CALL FOR FANATICS

IN OUR PRACTICAL AGE that fears fanaticism, in reform movements and even in religion—"altho the Founder of the Christian Church was the greatest fanatic the world has ever seen, and his chief apostle, Paul, was thought mad by the whole court"—a few fanatics are nevertheless sorely needed, thinks the editor of *The Christian Work and Evangelist* (New York). Should they arise, he says, "there might be a real revival of religion" which would save our souls and cleanse our civilization. We are so afraid of fanaticism that even enthusiasm is often decried, it is noted. "Great care is taken to keep the fanatic off the boards of reform societies to-day; he has small part in the conventions; he is never put on committees." Indeed, "even young ministers are warned of getting obsessed of a great ideal or vision, and advised to be good business men." Now the editor of *The Christian Work* admits that there may be something in all this: a leader may be too far ahead of his followers; he may act so madly that people are afraid of him; "it may be that our utilitarian age has become so accustomed to facts that it distrusts fancies." But this editor would remind those who speak thus of fanaticism that all the ages were born of fanatics, that "history is a succession of stagnations in politics and religion until the fanatic comes and stirs the sluggish waters." "Take the world of religion alone"—

"Europe lay in the sleep of death religiously until three or four fanatics—Huss, Luther, Zwingli, and John Calvin—came along. These were all fanatics of the deepest dye. They were all crazy to their contemporaries. The epithets 'wild,' 'frenzied,' 'dangerous men,' was constantly applied to them. Luther was continually referred to as 'that mad friar' and 'that mad priest.' Italy had settled into a complete indifference to religion until the fanatic friar, with wild eyes and unresting zeal, Savonarola, marched through the streets of Florence rebuking the rich and mighty for their sins. He, too, was called 'mad' because he disturbed the established order with revolutionary ideas. One has only to remember the religious history of England to see how the great revivals came when the great fanatics came, John Ball, John Wyclif, Oliver Cromwell, John Wesley, and there were those who called Dwight L. Moody and Joseph Parker fanatical. . . . . .

"And who was the one great fanatic of history? Jesus, the Christ. Every word he said was as a can of dynamite under the smug, established order. All Judea looked askance at him. He was pointed at by Scribes and Pharisees as one whose ideas of the kingdom of God were those of a dreamer and impracticable man. Even yet his words, if taken seriously, sound fanatical. . . . And in the last analysis Christ was finally put to death because he was a fanatic, dangerous to the public order.

"And no sooner has Christ, the fanatic, gone, than there comes another. What a wild, crazy, fanatical man Paul was! How he uttered things that to practical men seemed foolish and of no relation to human life! We have direct testimony

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to the feeling for him in his day, for one practical gentleman said to him, 'Much learning has made you mad.' Yes, he surely was mad. Were he here to-day the peace societies and other reform agencies would have nothing to do with him because his extreme utterances would hurt their cause. Yet this fanatic has built the one great organization the world has yet seen, the Church; has shaped the thought of every man who has ever thought in Christendom, and has done more to reform the world than all the reform societies of all ages put together."

And as one starts from Paul and comes down through the ages, looking for the great leaders of men, it is fanatics that he meets on every hand—"mad men whose words and ideals were of the most impracticable nature," who did not compromise; men "all of them possest." And yet we are reminded "these are the men who have made the world—the men we now venerate as saints and apostles of the new day."

This writer heard a New York preacher say recently, "Would to God we had a few fanatics in the Church just now!" And he is inclined to agree. He remembers a sermon on "The Delusion of Militarism," so fanatical that it was called "rabid," but the one utterance "which has really stirred the ministers of the United States." So, he concludes:

"Perhaps if some great fanatics should arise and attack our modern lust of pleasure, our sham religious life, our smug respectability, our sin underneath our fine clothes and good manners, there might be a real revival of religion which would not only save our souls, but purge our business, our social life, our politics, our international relations of the rottenness and corruption at their heart."

RELIGION OF THE MINIMUM WAGE

A MINIMUM WAGE for low-paid wage-earners is one recommendation of the Land Inquiry Committee in England, which has been studying the life of laborers and their inability "to pay an economic rent for sanitary dwellings." This recommendation, observes the editor of the London *Daily Chronicle*, will bring the problem into practical politics. But the demand for a minimum-wage law apparently has, in his opinion, a religious as well as a political basis, for he publishes articles written at some length by two of the most representative spokesmen of religious thought in England. And as the minimum wage is a live issue in many of our States, their discussion of its moral or religious side should prove of interest to American readers. Dr. Peter Taylor Forsyth, Principal of Hackney College, notes in *The Chronicle* that any new moral idea takes a long time to penetrate the natural man, who "is apt to regard it as an impertinence." "He is still more apt," says this eminent Congregational theologian, "to regard it as an impertinence if religion take a hand in driving it home, and the Church claim a voice, not to say a control. He tells the Church to mind its own business, to confine itself to its own sphere of the other-worldly, and to keep its ethics out of its economics." But such advice as this, declares Dr. Forsyth,

"it becomes less and less possible to accept, as economics and its wealth are seen to turn more and more on human weal, and even human worth, for their stability and value. Religion certainly had better let the technique of such matters alone; but it is only a sectional religion, gravitating to a sectarian, if it let alone their principle. It should not interfere in the battles, but it has a word in the campaign. The problem of religion is that of society. It is not to perpetuate, nor to devise, any particular theory of property, but to realize the free man. We must go on to demand, whether in Church or State, just such changes and socialisms as may be necessary for that end. (The movement of the workmen in relation to the employer has a counterpart in the claim of the laity to have more voice and interest in the policy and property of the Church.) For the development of a free and moral personality we must have Fixity, Freedom, and Property. And these the proletariat does not have under present conditions, while those who do have them are dependent on the proletariat for their possession."

Such, then, we read, are the foundations on which the demand for a living wage rests at last. According to Dr. Forsyth, "it is an assertion of the Christian principle of the supreme worth of the soul," and "the supreme worth of the soul, translated into social practise, means the first claim on industry of the moral personality." Further,

"The concrete form the claim takes is that a living wage to the workers (including, of course, the managing workers) is the first charge upon any industry; that the wage to the worker take precedence of the wage to capital; and that an industry which will not stand that is an industry artificially and immorally protected. In an advanced stage of moral civilization, it would be classed with the dangerous industries, not to say the deadly.

"By this demand a great step is taken to the measuring of a man by what he is instead of by what he has. It does not follow that he who has more is more. And if the changes in society are moving on lines more and more ethical—as they are when we stand high enough to command a wide prospect—then personality must surely take the lead of ownership. . . . . .

"The question is not whether a man can live on a pound a week, but whether present society has any right to require that he shall. . . . If the clergy of the great communions were to realize and teach that moral and social translation of their central belief in the soul which some of their leaders have well grasped, the change in economic conditions would be both swift and safe.

"Experience shows that there is not an iron law of wages. It resolves itself in practise into a tussle between the weaker and the stronger, in which (as in all war) the weaker get the worst of it. But the standard of living plus the ideal of justice have now a growing influence in the matter. And religion has here a good deal to say if it say it in the proper way. A religion which is both social and moral should give a principle for such a crisis, and not merely lubricate the grinding faces. Such a principle the Christian religion does give when it makes the divine kingdom historic and terrene, and the soul of man worth the death of the Son of God. If we preached the public practise of that more we should get readier ears for the theology of it.

"It should be added, in fairness, that if the worker is rewarded on principles of the soul he must put his soul into his work. If he is recognized as a moral personality, he must act as such. And 'ca' canny' tactics would then be relegated among the barbarisms and immoralities of war."

Practically the same standpoint is that of the Very Rev. Monsignor Robert Hugh Benson, of the Catholic Archdiocese of Westminster. He would remind his readers of the new idea of the State: "It is far from being ruinous to a home to act upon feeling as well as upon brute force; and the question is, Is it not possible to say that—again, whether we like it or not does not matter—the State is beginning to be guided, with respect to all her citizens and not only a section, by motives of feeling as well as those of rigorous severity and naked justice—that it is beginning to have an air of home even for its dingiest citizens?" And he asks those who argue against the principle of the minimum wage to—

"Reflect upon the fact, vouched for by a Board of Trade official, that 'for the incomes below 20*s*. two-thirds of the total income is spent on food,' leaving one-third for every other conceivable need; and the inevitable corollary that where the income appears below what is called the 'living wage,' there is no margin at all. Reflect further upon any statistics you like, taken from any reputable source at all, not of those persons comparatively affluent on 30*s*. a week, but of those who—after having eliminated the loafer—live in our big towns and even in our country cottages on a wage only slightly less than the very lowest that any State has ever yet proposed to fix as 'minimum.'

"It is not that we are flowing all day long with milk and honey now, that our fountains run an excellent dinner ale, that there is a stocked larder in every house, and that on this peace and plenty wild-eyed fanatics are descending with discordant cries of unwanted change. The truth is that we are in a state of unrest which among less stolid citizens would long ago have led to bloody revolution; and that this state, tho no doubt fanned as well as voiced by agitators, arises almost entirely from a conviction among the employed that they do not receive enough money to live decently. If the new principle is unsound, can it possibly be more so than our present conditions? An open boat may be less secure than a liner; but it is certainly more secure than a sinking ship, however large and imposing."

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CURRENT POETRY

ORCHARDS and meadows have ever been the chief delight of Mr. Norman Gale. Mr. Richard Le Gallienne wrote that one of his books "smells of the country as a barn of hay." His "Collected Poems" (The Macmillan Company) smell of the country, and a welcome smell it is in a city office on a June morning.

This song is out of season, but we quote it because it is typical of the work of the poet who of all living Englishmen is most intimate with nature.

Michaelmas Daisies

BY NORMAN GALE

'Tis more than mid-October, yet along the narrow garden
The daisies loved of Michaelmas keep sturdily in flower;
For tho the evenings sharply fall, they find a way to harden
The crop of comely blossoming that makes for me a bower.

The honey-hunters, diligent, are searching them for sweetness;
A pair of handsome bluetits flash their colors on a stem
(Exponents of the art of standing upside-down with neatness),
While two entranced red admirals gaze stonily at them.

The rose has faded bedward, there to dream of scarlet duty
When June is kissing England at the flowertide of the year;
The gladiolus in his bulb considers plans for beauty
To flame along the border when his miracle is clear.

Yet Autumn wears an apron, and the apron's sweet with lendings
Of colors matched with comeliness of blossom and of leaf;
And daisies dear to Michaelmas, with dances and with bendings,
Forbid my heart to weary for the Summer's beauteous sheaf.

The garden's fate not narrowly resembles my condition,
With Spring and Summer gone afield delighting other places;
Where towered the hollyhock of Hope, the larkspur of Ambition,
Unvaunting blossoms, pale but sweet, have learned to show their faces.

Tho Time has thinned my lavender and plucked my reddest roses
(He's welcome to the buttonhole he gathered in my ground!)
His picking of a loveliness fresh loveliness uncloses—
Some overshadowed pansy that my heart had never found.

What tho he made a nosegay of the fairest and the tallest?
My loving fingers still can tend some simples in the dusk.
'Tis easy to be patient. I will think the best is smallest,
And water here good-humoredly my little pot of musk.

Old Time has made a nosegay. He is welcome to his plucking,
Of tiger-lilies, lad's-love, and the tall cathedral spires
Of lupins, and snapdragons where the bee is fond of sucking,
And all the flowery likenesses of Youth and Youth's desires.

Old Time has got my nosegay; but the gloaming finds me cheery,
Because the gloaming is itself a flower of lovely hue!
The more I look at what remains, the less the world seems dreary,
For quiet breathes at Michaelmas, and well-worn friends are true.

Ah, quiet breathes at Michaelmas, and Love, his bosom sober,
Has got the perfect song by heart and hums it all the day,
To thrill me without feverings and teach how mid-October
Gives angels for the blossoms that old Time has borne away.

More than most British colonies, Australia has a literature of its own. Professor J. Laurence Rentoul, who uses the strange pseudonym "Gervais Gage," was born in the north of Ireland, but his verse reflects the youth and vigor of Australia, the land of his adoption. From his book, "From Far Lands" (The Macmillan Company), we take this dignified expression of lofty thought. Professor Rentoul knows how to "swing the grand manner."

Australia

January 1, 1901. May 9, 1901

BY GERVAIS GAGE (J. LAURENCE RENTOUL)

She rose amid the Nations, tall and fair,
The wide South Seas kissed at her garment hem,
Lights of new heavens gleamed in her lustrous hair,
Freedom her diadem!

And on her bosom, Time's glad prophecy,
Six stars that into one rich radiance ran,
Her Urim and her Thummim of the free
Young Commonwealth of Man:

And in her raiment, curiously inwrought,
Opal and sapphire, gems of price untold,
Pearl from far wave, and, through deep mine-shaft sought,
The shimmering glow of gold:

And magic colors blent of range and dell
And pasture where the sportive lambs may bleat,
And subtlest tints—no poet's tongue can tell—
From sun-kissed fields of wheat.

Too confident of beauty to be proud,
Too satisfied and young to doubt or pray,
Her open glance and buoyant will unbowed
Fronted the broadening day.

Her face uplifted and her brave bold eyes
Gazed on into the future unafraid—
No mystic depths of reverence, awe, surprize,
No Past to make dismayed!

No martyr-moan from pyre or battle-plain
Had seamed that beauty, frank and debonair,
No sobbings from Gethsemanes of pain,
No midnights of despair—

Changed into morns of triumph, when the day
Saw men like gods, but featured homelier far,
As in the pass, by mazed Thermopylæ
Or glorious Trafalgar.

And, all-accustomed to her wide-wayed sea
And amplest spaces and unhindered room,
She faltered not to meet her destiny
Nor recked of gathering Doom.

But at her girdle hung an opening scroll,
On whose white virgin folds might yet be writ
Tales of high deeds, transcending utmost goal
Of Man's *prophetic* wit.

And at her feet the Ocean yearned away
To East and North, and Southward without bound,
And Westward where the sequent Night and Day
Circled the great world round.

When "The Road Beyond the Town" was published, it was said in these columns of its author, the Rev. Michael Earls, S.J.: "Since the publication of Robert Louis Stevenson's 'A Child's Garden of Verse' there have been few poets with a closer sympathy with children and a greater skill in putting that sympathy into verse." His new book "Ballads of Childhood" (Benziger) is a further justification of that praise. But instead of any of the graceful songs about children that fill its pages, we have selected for quotation this vivid description. Father Earls's mastery over the music of words suggests the art of Mr. Alfred Noyes.

The Lights of Worcester Town

BY THE REV. MICHAEL EARLS, S.J.

Five great hills with groves and towers
Stand like a wall round Worcester Town;
Fair are they all days and hours,
Most of all when the night comes down:
Camped in beauty if winter snows them,
Royal they wear rich Autumn's gown,
Gleaming if dawn or moontime shows them,
Fairest of all when the night comes down.

Up the hillsides, down the lowlands,
Jeweled with lights all Worcester glows,
Magical squares like fairy showlands,
Arbors of lily, or banks of rose:
Some like ghosts with footsteps stealthy,
Pale on the hills where Spencer goes;
Others in windows warm and healthy,
They of the lily, these of the rose.

Waters in Blackstone's courseway flowing
Hold in their eyes of pond and stream
Tier on tier, the mill lamps showing
Arches of light like a land of dream.
Motion of looms is pictured by them,
Passing of folk in a golden gleam,
Spindle and shuttle and men that ply them,
Weaving the tapestries fair as a dream.

Out from the deep dark hills come flashing
Trailing lights when the trains go by,
Eastward, westward, they are dashing
Quick as meteors cross the sky;
Beacons aloft on tower and steeple
Signal their words to the watching eye
Ribbons of light see town and people
Flash like a comet across the sky.

Five great hills all marked with highways
Stand like a wall round Worcester Town,
Lights aglowing in halls and byways
Magical look when the night comes down,
Silvery stars of a city gleaming,
Jewels bedecking its golden gown,
Lily or rose in gardens seeming
Parts of a fairyland night brings down.

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MOTOR CARS

CHEAPER GASOLINE AND OIL

JUST what are the causes leading to the recent downward tendency in the price of gasoline has been much discust in motor circles. It is scarcely more than a year since grave apprehensions were felt as to the limit to which prices might soar. It is believed now that the decline has been due to the large stock of petroleum on storage and to the price-cutting that has ensued. For some weeks it has been possible in the suburbs of New York at roadside supply stations to purchase gasoline in five-gallon lots for seventeen cents, or at the price for which it was sold last year at wholesale. A Wall Street authority is quoted in *Automobile Topics* as having recently said on this subject:

"Reduction in the market price of all grades of crude oil east of the Rocky Mountains during the past week has been sensational, but was fully expected and can be attributed to natural causes.

"A cut in the Kansas-Oklahoma market has been anticipated for months, in fact, ever since the Prairie Oil and Gas Co. served notice that operators would have to curtail development work or it would not be able to take care of the rapidly increasing production. The warning went unheeded and the result was successive five-cent cuts, amounting in all to 25 cents a barrel, bringing the purchasing price down from $1.05 to 80 cents. The pipe-line companies are unable to take care of the enormous production, and as a consequence thousands of barrels of crude oil are flowing on the ground. A reduction in the market was the only available means to force conservation, and it is expected that other reductions will follow.

"The conditions that obtain in the mid-continent fields do not apply to the middle West and Eastern fields. There is no increase in production, neither is there any lack of transportation and storage facilities.

"The failure to find new producing territory and increase the production of the Eastern fields made the outlook for maintaining the market at $2.50 very promising. Then an unexpected element entered the situation that had not been anticipated. Refiners were running to full capacity and the incentive was the demand for gasoline, which had become more valuable than kerosene. To meet the demand for gasoline, which commanded a high price, the stock of refined oil began accumulating, and by the first of the current year nearly every refiner in the East found that his refined oil could not be marketed at a profit, and with a large stock on hand and the crude market showing no signs of a reduction, decided to shut down the refineries.

"Refiners are jubilant at the downward turn of the market, and a further decline will make it possible for them to resume. Within the past few years the manufacture of gasoline from casing-head gas has worked against the refiner. To that alone was due the keeping of the price down at a time when it had begun to soar. The wholesale price of gasoline to-day is from 15 to 20 per cent. lower than a year ago, despite the increased demand.

"Just at this time conditions in all of the producing sections are chaotic, and operators and producers alike are of the opinion that the crude market will go lower. In the mid-continent it is expected to fall to a point that will cause a suspension in development work, and in the East it is expected to drop to a point that will meet the requirements of the refiner."

Commenting on this statement, a writer in *Automobile Topics* says:

"The figures indicate beyond a doubt that whatever the present causes for lower prices, they are only temporary in their nature. The production of crude petroleum in the United States for 1913, according to careful estimates, indicated a gain of 8 per cent. over 1912, with stocks on hand at the end of the year running short of the previous year by more than 13,000,000 barrels. The increase in the demand for the lighter products of petroleum, as witness the growth of the automobile industry alone, was so much beyond that figure that the necessary supply was made up, not only by drawing on reserve stocks, but by lowering the grades of fuel, notably through the introduction of motor spirits as a substitute for gasoline. Examination of the records of the different fields yields information of more specific value.

"In Pennsylvania the runs—that is to say, the amount of oil taken from the wells each month—have remained about the same for the last three years, with diminishing tendencies in general. Stocks have steadily declined, yet in the past two years the price has almost doubled, indicating the effort of the refiners to stimulate production by the ancient expedient of offering larger inducements for the exploitation of new wells and reboring of old ones.

"The stocks of Lima-Indiana oils have decreased two-thirds, despite the doubling of the price. Incidentally one critic of the present situation has it that more wells are now being abandoned in that field than are being drilled.

"Stocks of Illinois oils have declined from 26,000,000 barrels to 5,000,000 barrels in three years, while the runs have decreased to roughly two-thirds of their former amount. Again the price for the crude has more than doubled.

"In the 'old days,' to which Standard Oil men affectionately refer, higher prices always stimulated increased production, because the larger returns for the oil promised greater profits from development and so encouraged drilling operations. Similarly, when oil in any field became too plentiful for the refineries and pipe-lines to handle, further development operations would be discouraged by a marked decline in prices, thus reestablishing the wonderful balance of supply and demand for which the old Standard was famous.

"That the same inducements have failed to bring forth a similar response from the older fields is taken by students of the matter to indicate that these fields are practically exhausted."

THE PIONEER MOTOR STATE

Wisconsin—or, at least, John S. Donald, now Wisconsin's Secretary of State—has made the claim that Wisconsin was the first American commonwealth to encourage the production, or perfection, of a horseless vehicle. Mr. Donald made this claim after a careful search among the records in his department. Following is an account of his discoveries as printed in *Motor Age:*

"In 1875, he finds the Wisconsin legislature passed a law offering a bounty of $10,000 to be paid to the person who

The Joy of Eating

Something Extra Good

finds rich fulfillment in every package of Post Toasties.

It is noticeable that the crispy, mild sweetness of these tender bits of toasted corn usually start smiles at table.

And the housewife smiles too, for a bowlful poured direct from the package—with cream and sugar to taste—relieves some of the work and worry of breakfast or lunch, not soon forgotten.

Post Toasties

are sold everywhere in tight-sealed packages—fresh and ready always for instant serving. The delicate toasted corn flavour blends nicely with fruit and berries, and a variety of attractive dishes are always at hand when there is a package of Toasties on the pantry shelf.

—sold by Grocers.

The big, clean Post Toasties factories at Battle Creek, Mich., where Postum and Grape-Nuts are also made, are open to visitors every working day in the year.

There's much to be seen, and visitors are always welcome!

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invented and put into operation a machine that would 'perform a journey of at least 200 miles in a continuous line on the common road or roads running as nearly as may be north and south within the State, and be propelled by its own internal power at the average speed of at least five miles per hour working time.' Another requirement was that 'it be able to run backward and turn out of the road to accommodate other vehicles in passing, and to be able to ascend or descend a grade of at least 200 feet to the mile.'

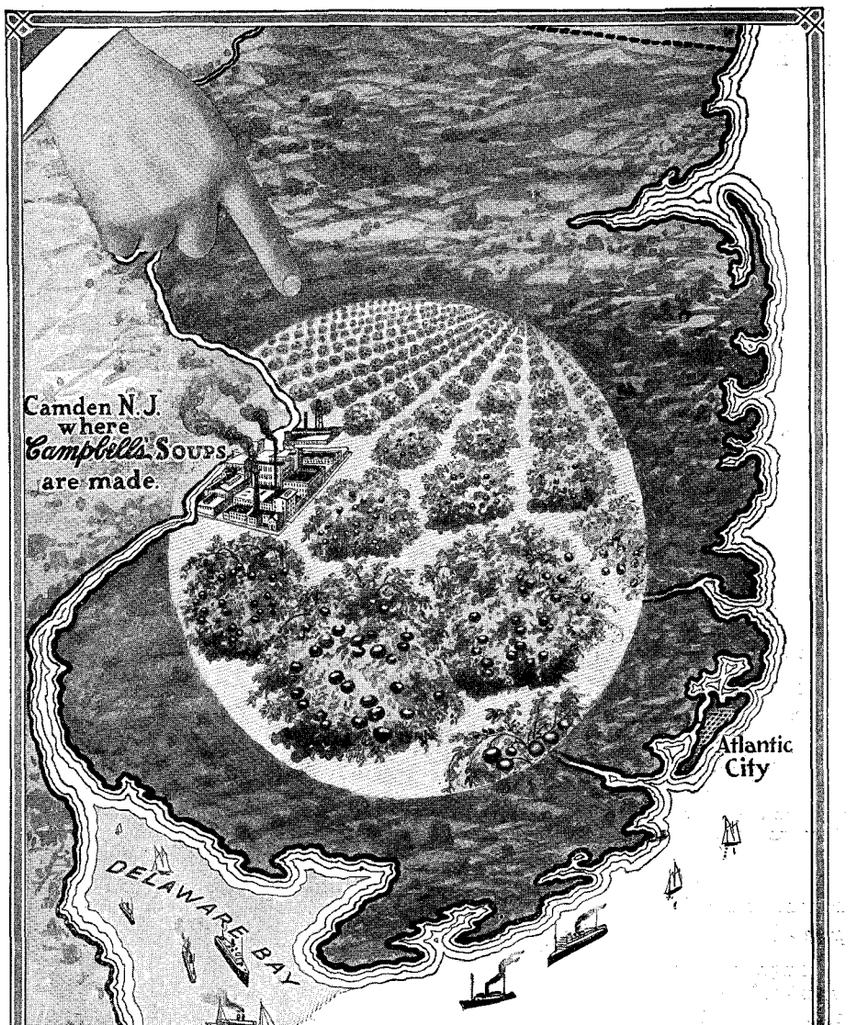
"It is recorded that an amendment to the law was made in 1876 providing for a statement of progress in the manufacture, and the intention of competing for the bounty, to be filed with the Secretary of State. Secretary Donald finds that eleven such notices were filed. An act of 1878 authorized the governor to appoint a commission of three to act as judges at the trial and provided for a meeting of the commissioners at the city of Madison on June 10, 1878. There is, however, no record of competition at this meeting. In 1879 the legislature repealed the bonus laws, providing, however, an appropriation of $5,000 to be paid as a bonus to five parties as compensation for their disbursements and expenses incurred in the construction of a steam road-wagon. The law of 1879 stated expressly that 'this act shall not be construed as an admission that said wagon was a satisfactory compliance with the requirements.' This would indicate that there was some contention as to the success of the invention.

"It is believed that this interest by the State legislature was prompted by the construction, in 1873 and 1874, of a steam road-wagon, by the Rev. J. W. Carhart, of Racine, Wisconsin, who was a circuit-rider. It consisted of an ordinary buggy equipped with two steam-engines, each independent of the other, applied to the front and rear axles. The crude device threw human beings and animals into hysterics, and public meetings were held condemning the use of the machine. The Carhart road-wagon is thus declared to be America's first horseless carriage."

FEWER MOTOR-VEHICLE ACCIDENTS

That accidents in New York City due to motor-trucks and cars were fewer in April than in previous months is a fact brought to light from official sources. Street-cars "took a far greater toll of human life than automobiles." The record of mortality for automobiles was seven, and seven is exactly the number of deaths due to horse-drawn vehicles alone. Automobilists have long contended that trolley-cars and horse-drawn vehicles combined cause more injury than motor-cars. Figures like those for April are put forth with emphasis and pleasure by advocates of motoring who point out, as the matter is exprest in the New York *Evening Post*, that "a motor-car, capable as it is of being stopt in emergency within an extremely short distance—much shorter than in the case of horses, or in the case of the trolley-car not equipped with air-brakes—should, with a little ordinary care, without disregard to the safety of citizens, be as safe as any heavy vehicle can possibly be."

These figures for New York are reenforced by corresponding ones from Chicago, "showing beyond any doubt that automobiles and gasoline-trucks are the least dangerous form of highway travel." It is contended in Chicago that motor vehicles "have caused only one-half as many accidents there during the past four years as horses and wagons," that is, per



Here's where they grow.

Here in America's tomato garden-spot are raised the red-ripe, juicy perfect specimens whose rare flavor is retained so delightfully in

Campbell's Tomato Soup

The climate, the soil, the natural irrigation effected between the ocean and the Delaware, the long and special experience of local growers—all combine to produce here within a few miles of the Campbell establishment a type of tomatoes unexcelled in flavor and food-value.

From this delicious fruit fresh-picked and skillfully blended with other choice materials we produce this tempting soup renowned the world over for its superior quality and flavor.

Why not enjoy it again on *your* table *today*?

21 kinds 10c a can

Campbell's Soups

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mile traveled by each respectively. One of the coroners of Chicago, Peter M. Hoffman, recently declared that automobiles now average two to one safer per mile than do horse-drawn vehicles. He bases his estimate on mileage because any comparison as to danger must be so estimated to be fair. In his office is a statistician whose figures are the basis of Mr. Hoffman's conclusions. This statistician "organized a complete synthetic system of statistical tables for municipalities and engaged in coordinating accident statistics of police records with the fatality table of the coroner's office." Mr. Hoffman says he can guarantee the authenticity of the statistician's figures, altho much of his material was gathered outside the coroner's office. Following is Mr. Hoffman's conclusion as printed in *Motor Age*, with a table appended:

"Accurate figures compiled from the records of Chicago and Cook County show that 1912 is the first year that the number of automobile accidents ever surpassed horse-vehicle accidents, and the mileage percentage of power vehicles as compared with horse vehicles shows that automobiles now average two to one safer per mileage than horse-drawn vehicles.

"The rapid increase in the number of automobiles in use during the past four years and the corresponding decrease in the number of horse vehicles is definitely shown, not only in the decrease of horse-vehicle accidents and fatalities, but in the increase of automobile accidents.

"Tables accompanying the coroner's statement show the number of passenger and freight vehicles of all classes, licensed and unlicensed, on the streets of Chicago on February 10, 1914, their average daily mileage and their total daily mileage, accidents and fatalities for the last four years, and the average number of accidents per day and per 5,000,000 miles traveled, as follows:

NUMBER OF VEHICLES AND THEIR AVERAGE MILEAGE

	No.	Daily Mileage—Average	Daily Mileage—Total
Horse vehicles....	65,118	12 miles	781,416
Power vehicles...	37,406	42 miles	1,571,052

AVERAGE OF ACCIDENTS IN FOUR YEARS

	Accidents—Total 1910–1914	Accidents—Per day	Accidents—Av'ge per 5,000,000 miles
Horse vehicles....	6,047	4.15	26.55
Power vehicles....	5,784	3.96	12.6

ACCIDENTS REPORTED TO POLICE DEPARTMENT

	Vehicles—Street-railway	Horse	Power	Total per year
1910.....	3,969	1,596	998	6,563
1911.....	3,664	1,561	1,153	6,378
1912.....	4,106	1,507	1,604	7,217
1913.....	4,283	1,383	2,029	7,695
Total.....	16,022	6,047	5,784	
Coroner's Cases, or Fatalities				
1910.....	175	67	52	294
1911.....	161	75	75	311
1912.....	209	49	96	356
1913.....	165	44	136	345
Total.....	710	235	359	

The writer in *The Evening Post* points out that an effort has seldom been made by any one to show the relation of fatalities and accidents to the number of motor vehicles, trolley-cars, and horse-drawn vehicles in use:

"If the figures are analyzed in this way, it throws an entirely new and more favorable light on the subject, and shows that automobiles caused no more deaths in New York last year in proportion to the number of cars in use than in previous years, whereas the ratio of fatalities by trolley-cars and horse-drawn vehicles has increased. This would clearly indicate that motor-car drivers have become more careful and observant of the laws, while horse-drivers and motormen have not. Figures for 1913 thus show that, with a registration of 133,500 motor-cars in New York, there were 451 fatalities, or 3.37 per 1,000 cars, while in the same year the 28,205 trolley-cars in use in this city caused 187 deaths, or 6.31 per 1,000 cars. Unfortunately, it has not been possible to get reliable figures relating to the number of horse-drawn vehicles in use in this city; all that is known is that they caused 202 deaths in 1913.

"It should be understood that the fatalities charged against the automobile include persons killed by motor-cycles and trucks, occupants of automobiles themselves, who were killed as a result of the fault of the drivers, and children killed while roller-skating, playing games in the streets, or hitching on the rear of wagons and other vehicles.

"There is, of course, something of the academic in such figures. There are those who will say that, whatever figures may show, the gasoline vehicle has an unwarranted list of fatalities to answer for. The sad part of this is that it is true; there isn't any question that, if all drivers of automobiles held the safety of the public in just regard, the figures of every month would be as gratifying as those of April."

INCREASED EXPORTS OF CARS

Official statistics are to hand showing that our exports of cars in March made an increase of 10 per cent. over March of last year. The value of these cars was $266,000. The increase was in pleasure cars, shipments of trucks having declined. Following are details as given in *Motor World:*

"During March, 1914, 50 commercial cars, valued at $63,932, and 2,538 pleasure cars, valued at $2,984,915, were exported. During the same month of 1913, 108 commercial cars, valued at $191,223, and 2,734 pleasure cars, valued at $2,718,518, were shipped abroad. This is an increase of 804, or 29 per cent., in the number of pleasure cars and a decrease of 58 trucks, or 53 per cent., in the number of commercial vehicles. The loss in value of commercial cars was $127,291, or 66 per cent. The increase in the value of pleasure cars was $266,397, or 10 per cent.

"During the nine months ending with March the exports of commercial cars decreased from 653, valued at $1,198,590, in 1913, to 443 cars, valued at $861,654, in 1914. The exports of pleasure cars, however, increased from 16,677, valued at $16,653,779, in 1913, to 19,928 cars, valued at $17,904,002, in 1914.

"The exports of parts, not including engines and tires, increased in value from $604,469 in March, 1913, to $701,038 in March last, and from $3,587,805 to $4,923,339 during the nine-months' period.

"Imports of cars show a marked decline. The number imported during March, 1913, was 49, valued at $104,714, while in March last the number was 15, and the value $15,867. During the nine-months' period the number decreased from 618, valued at $1,434,059, in 1913, to 245, valued at $545,226, in 1914.

"On the other hand, the imports of parts, except tires, showed a large increase. The imports for March, 1913, were valued at $15,236, increasing to $90,928, in March last, while during the nine-months' period the imports rose in value from $199,888, in 1913, to $488,730 in 1914."

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Tickles the Taste

Some people — wedded to coffee — have the idea they can't be suited with any other table beverage.

So they continue to drink coffee, even when they suspect it is causing indigestion, nervousness, headache, sleeplessness, or other ills.

Thousands seeking relief, have quit coffee with its poisonous drug, caffeine, and adopted **Postum,** and to their surprise, find that it has a delightful flavour. And better still, Postum is absolutely free from caffeine or any other harmful substance.

Made only of whole wheat and a small percent of molasses, Postum is a pure food-drink, refreshing and nourishing. Every member of the family, including the children, drink it with greatest benefit.

Postum comes in two forms:

Regular Postum — must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum — a soluble powder. Made in the cup—no boiling. 30c and 50c tins.

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"There's a Reason" for

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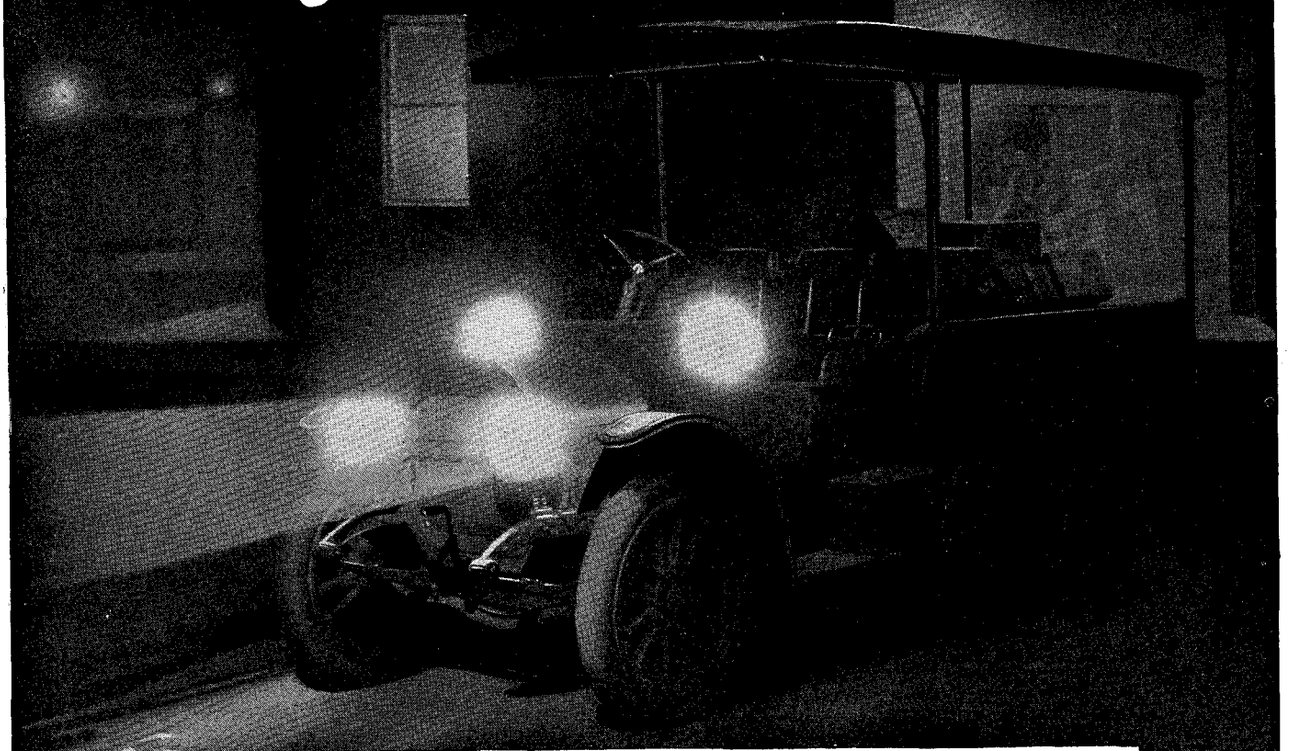
Willys Utility Trucks



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FROM a business standpoint the motor truck is probably the greatest economic factor ever introduced.

What does it cost you to do business with horses?

Ten to one you cannot answer!

But—

Whatever your answer might be to the above, how can you reply to the following:

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And this is but one of scores of similar cases!

With one of these trucks you do infinitely more work than you can do with three or four teams. You can cover more territory, get at more customers, develop more business—in short, make more money.

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Three Quarter Ton Capacity—$1350

Price includes chassis and driver's seat. Body as shown $150 extra. Prices f. o. b. factory

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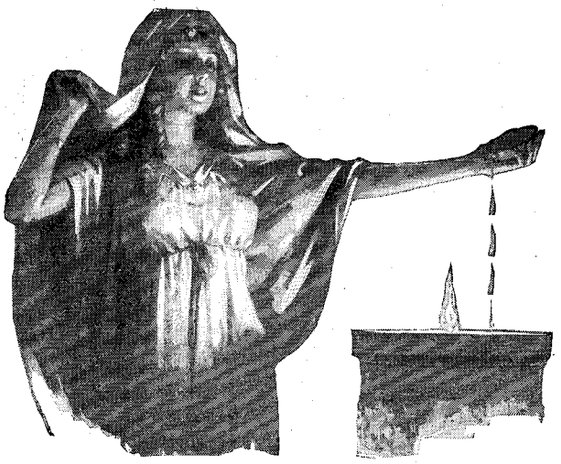

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Those who use Palmolive daily find there is nothing else quite like it for cleansing, soothing and nourishing even the tenderest skin. It leaves the skin smooth, firm and white and protected against irritation.

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Palmolive

In hard water or soft, hot water or cold, Palmolive lathers freely and quickly. It imparts a smooth, clear complexion, and adds that touch of charm unknown to any other soap. It is very hard—does not waste.

Palmolive Shampoo —the Olive Oil Shampoo— makes the hair lustrous and healthy, and is excellent for the scalp. It rinses out easily and leaves the hair soft and tractable. Price 50 cents.

Palmolive Cream cleanses the pores of the skin and adds a delightful touch after the use of Palmolive Soap. Price 50 cents.

N. B.—If you cannot get Palmolive Cream or Shampoo of your local dealer, a full-size package of either will be mailed prepaid on receipt of price.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

VILLA AND THE PROFESSOR

CAN Villa be all the different kinds of a man he is described to be? On one side are heard fearsome tales of his cruelty and savagery, and on the other well-credited stories of his sagacity, geniality, and humanity. Perhaps it is an indication of the man's genius that such diverse and contrary opinions are held of him. In the New York *Herald* appears yet a new picture of the rebel general. Prof. Frederick L. Monson, explorer, ethnologist, and archeologist, narrates his experiences eight years ago in Mexico, when Villa was his faithful and capable guide through the wilds of the interior. It was a position in which Villa might have profited materially through treachery, for the American was wholly at his mercy; yet Professor Monson never once regretted having engaged his services, and has only praise for his bandit guide. It was in the State of Sonora. He says:

I was stopping at a large *hacienda* and asked the owner if he could get several good men for me. He said he could, and one night, about eleven o'clock, I was awakened and it was announced that my guide had arrived and had brought several Indian followers. I went to meet him and he was introduced to me as "Pancho." Our expedition started the next day. Just as I was passing out of the front gate of the *hacienda*, a salesman who represented a large hardware concern stopt me at the gate and said, "Where in the world are you going with that fellow?" He pointed to my guide "Pancho." I told him my mission and said that "Pancho" was my guide.

"Well, Heaven help you!" said the salesman. "That is 'Pancho' Villa, the bandit, and there is no telling what will happen to you. Better leave your pocketbook home." I was a trifle uneasy, but decided that I would fulfil my end of the contract after hiring the man. I was to pay "Pancho" two dollars a day as guide, and the other Indians one dollar a day. Taking the bull by the horns, I took all of the silver and gold that I had in my belt and handed it to Villa. I told him that it was all the money that I had with me and that it was his duty to pay the men and himself each day. I told him I trusted him, and that if the money ran out before we returned to keep the men in good spirits, and that I would get more money when we got back.

When night fell on the first day's trip I noticed that Villa directed the men to make my bed on the side and away from the beds of himself and his men. I asked him why he was doing so, and he informed me that I was a white man and the superior of the party and as such ought to have my own bed. I protested and told him that he was the guide on the desert, and therefore the superior man, and that I insisted upon sleeping in the group.

I found his a kindly nature. He was very keen and knew every inch of the

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country. His sense of humor was broad, and his brain and muscles worked with one accord. I began to study this man, who had terrorized the wealthy of the country for fifteen years, and found him to be a sort of Robin Hood. From his followers I found that he never had taken a thing from a poor man. The wealthy always were his victims, and what he took from them he frequently gave to the poor.

For three weeks we camped and lived together on the expedition, covering about six hundred kilometers. I left him as I found him—a humane, powerful, and resourceful man.

From time to time thereafter this acquaintance was renewed for brief periods, until finally Professor Monson, the last of this March, joined General Villa before Torreon, and had the opportunity of being personally conducted through that campaign. The General, he says, received him with open arms:

I campaigned with him as a spectator and was well taken care of by the army. When we arrived near Torreon I was with the advance and had the opportunity to see the siege and fall of the city. It was there that Villa showed himself to be the Napoleon of Mexico from a military standpoint. His advance upon Torreon and the tactics involved in the final attack were excellent and worthy of any military genius.

Surrounding him were his officers, who were drest in brilliant uniforms. General Villa looked like a poor man who had suddenly been dragged into the center of these men. He was questioning them. The questions came sharply and quickly and he absorbed the answers as they fell from the lips of the officers. His eyes showed his emotions more than did his facial expressions.

As the days passed I found him very modest. He never sought advice, but was always ready to hear it. He would ask questions when certain things interested him and thoroughly weighed the answers he received.

General Villa's very method of feeding and getting water for his army surmounted a problem that would have caused any general the greatest uneasiness. It was necessary for him to bring all his water for many miles by train. To protect this line was a great drain on his main army, but he managed to do it. Nothing in the way of food escaped him with the advance of the army. While the siege of Torreon was going on the army was in a bad fix for food and some of the men suffered severely from cold. These facts are not generally known, but Torreon had to be taken not only to further the advance of the Constitutionalist army, but because of the shortage in supplies. Many nights the soldiers ate but little food after fighting all day, and when the night winds began to blow they were unable to light fires to keep them warm because of the deadly fire of the Federal snipers, who opened up with a hail of bullets on the fires.

During the engagement at Torreon, I stood on a hill 700 feet high and watched the battle. Villa was here, there, and everywhere. His horse, a buckskin-col-

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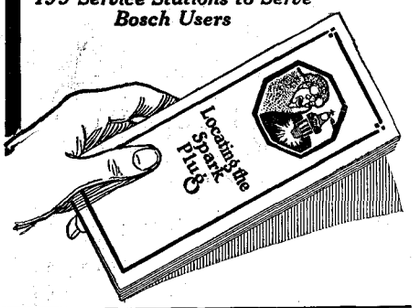

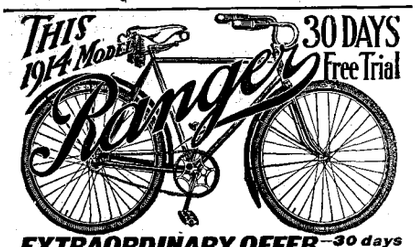

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ored animal, seemed to know exactly what to do, and he carried the General from one end of the line to the other. The approach on Torreon was made in a fan-shape formation, and the attack was made from the east, west, and north at the same time. The Federal troops fought valiantly, but the attack was irresistible. It was at this time, however, that I changed my mind with regard to the courage of the Mexican soldier, which I had always doubted.

I noted also during the battle that General Villa has a remarkably quick mind in a crisis. Several times when his men were being turned at certain points he personally rode to the scene and spurred them on to new efforts. His courage is wonderful, and the word fear is not in his vocabulary.

TY COBB ON THE BATTING ART

IN the opinion of Ty Cobb—who ought to know—being a champion hitter is no easy job. There are, to be sure, men who are "natural-born" hitters, like Jackson, of the Cleveland outfield, and a few others of the top-liners, but they are the minority, and their hitting is rarely of the greatest value to a team, as it is not scientific, and the batter never knows just where the ball is going to land. For the scientific hitter, the man who has been trained to hit and is continually refining that training and attempting to hold as well as advance his record, there is plenty of hard work ahead. And there is, too, a constant demand on his nervous strength. To be among the top-liners is a nervous strain. The men know how easy it is to fall below past performances; then they feel the crowd's jeers, and that means worry—to the man who has not learned how fatal it is to fret. In *The Associated Sunday Magazines* Ty Cobb, collaborating with Edward Lyell Fox, recounts his own difficulties and those of other stick artists. There was Snodgrass in 1910, for example, who came sailing up on a streak of phenomenal batting into the group of National League leaders. Then he looked down from his eminence and got dizzy. He grew so anxious about holding his place that this and nothing else, in Cobb's opinion, was responsible for his subsequent fall to .200. Discussing the idiosyncrasies of those who run up high averages, he mentions the tendency to declare that a pitcher whom they can not hit "has nothing on the ball," and their invariable insistence that the man they do hit is wreathed in curves of the wickedest and most baffling description. He says:

Managers know this tendency of ball-players. If allowed to go unchecked, it breeds overconfidence, which in baseball is doubly bad. Clark Griffith, manager of Washington, is a great man to knock this out of his players. The Detroit club had a young pitcher in the box last fall, and

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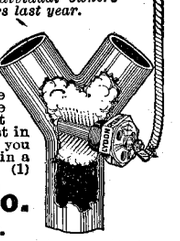

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Washington was slamming his curves to all parts of the field.

"That kid pitcher Detroit has in there," I heard Griffith say to one of his men who had made three hits, "must be pretty soft for you fellows. You can fatten your batting averages to-day. And they all need it."

"Pretty soft!" replied the player indignantly. "Why, his curve has a hook on it like a hairpin, and you can hardly see his fast one! We've just got our eyes on the ball—that's all."

"That's old bunk," returned Griffith. "Whenever you fellows are hitting, the pitcher always has lots of stuff."

McGraw is another one who "rides" some of his players when they're in a batting streak. He used to go roughshod over little Josh Devore. Josh was a "good-money" player. If a crisis presented itself, he would invariably rise to it; but during the regular season he was not ambitious. He would make three hits one day, and then idle along, swaggering in their brief glamour. One day Devore lined out a three-bagger, and when, after sliding into third, he rose to his feet and brushed the dust from his pants he looked around pretty well satisfied with himself. McGraw, who was standing in the coaching box, saw this and immediately cried:

"Say, Josh, I guess that fellow in there hasn't got much to-day when even you can whang him. How do you hit them—with your eyes shut?"

McGraw knew Devore's fault—lack of ambition—and he used this method of prodding him. He always made him think he had to try hard to keep his job, and in this way got results.

There are many curious things about crack batting. Besides the natural hitters, who can never teach another to bat as they do, and who were never taught, there are streak hitters, and one-field hitters, besides other varieties. And there are many curious ways of breaking a run of luck, "getting the number" of a certain pitcher, and so on. Ty gives examples of some of these:

I think that good judgment is one of the biggest essentials to heavy hitting. I always try to keep the other team on their toes, so they won't know where the ball is going. My attack is directed at the third baseman. I try to worry him. I bluff him into thinking that I am going to bunt; then I cross him by smashing one right at him. I always watch the shortstop, and if he gives signs of covering second base I drill one through him.

Collins, of the Athletics, is one of the greatest scientific hitters. Foster, of Washington, is another good nipper at the ball. He's likely to punch it anywhere. Contrary to general impression, Speaker, of the Boston Red Sox, is not a slugger. He is a clever, scientific batter. It is peculiar that McInnes, the Athletics' first baseman, is a strong hitter against star pitchers and poor against weak pitchers. In his case it's all a state of mind. I think that Connie Mack, of the Athletics, more than any other manager, studies his men so as to make them good hitters. When he signed Oldring, his left fielder, the "Rube" was weak on a slow curve. Barry, his

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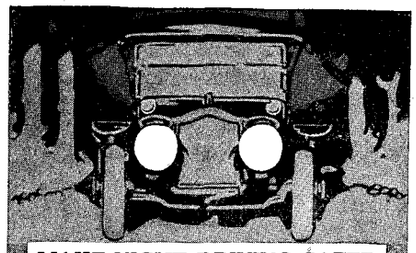

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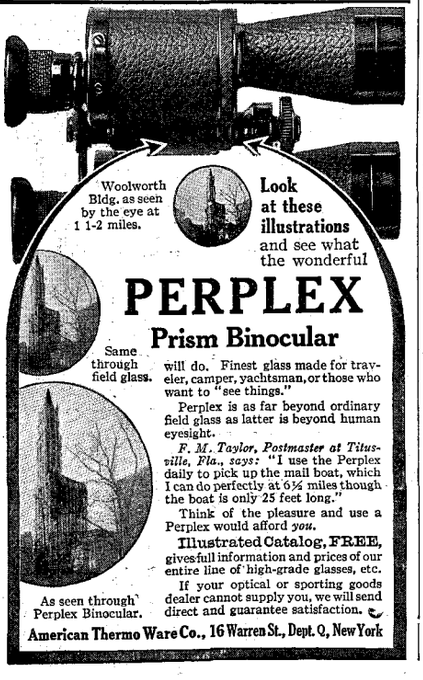

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short-stop, was a joke-hitter. Walsh, his right fielder, never looked good if the pitcher threw a curve. Mack has not only made Barry one of the most dangerous pinch-hitters in the American League, but he has even improved Baker. Under him Harry Davis, his old first-base star, became one of the most consistent batters on the circuit.

Frank Chance is another manager who transforms the batting styles of the men under him. When he led the Chicago Cubs, Tinker, his short-stop, used to be Mathewson's mark.

One day, by throwing a low, slow curve over the outside corner of the plate, Matty struck out Tinker three times. Chance began to ponder this. He considered that Tinker "choked" his bat; that is, held it well up from the handle and crowded the plate. Whereupon he made Tinker change his style. He told his short-stop to use a long bat, to hold it at the extreme end, and to stand as far back in the batter's box as he could get. The next time Matty pitched that low, wide curve, Tinker stept almost across the plate and swung into the ball, lining it out for a two-bagger. From that day he was Matty's nemesis. By "poling" instead of "chopping" the ball he broke up game after game, and climaxed it in the memorable play-off game for the National League championship in 1908, when his hits off Matty won for Chicago.

When Detroit had a team of sluggers we discovered weakness in Ed Walsh. To find a weakness in the "Iron Man of the White Sox" was an achievement in itself. Walsh is a spitball pitcher. We discovered that whenever Walsh really wet the ball to pitch a real spitter, he unconsciously raised his eyebrows, and this made the peak of his cap go up and down. If he was only bluffing, and held the ball before his face and pretended to wet it, the peak of the cap was stationary. That gave away Walsh. All we had to do was to watch the peak of the cap. If it moved, we knew it was going to be a spitter; if it didn't move, it was bound to be a straight one. As a result, everybody waited until the peak stood still, and then they swung their bats as hard as they could, and poor Walsh wondered why the ball went bouncing off the fences. Later in the season some one tipped him off that he was giving himself away, and that ended our heavy hitting against him.

It is a coincidence that Eddie Collins, of the Athletics, discovered a very similar weakness in Frank Smith, a spitball pitcher, also of the White Sox. Whenever Smith was going to throw a real spitter he looked down at the ball, cupped in his hands; whenever it was a fake spitter, a straight one, he forgot to look down. The Athletics just watched his eyes and knew what was coming. Another thing they found out about Smith was that he would never throw to first base to catch a man napping unless he had first looked in the direction of third; and that once he had gazed steadily at the home plate it meant that nothing would move him not to throw the ball to the batter. As a result base-runners were able to get all kinds of start on him.

Drucke, who gave promise of being a good pitcher with the New York Giants, also had a weakness. Just as Drucke was about to deliver the ball to the plate he always made a peculiar motion with his knee. Consequently the base-runners watched his knee, and as soon as it moved they started for second. McGraw undertook to correct this fault; but Drucke complained that if he did not bend his knee he felt awkward and unsure of himself.

In going after a pitcher the managers work with the batters. In 1910, with the bases full in the first game between the Giants and the Yankees, McGraw and Bridwell got after Ford. Two were out, and Bridwell had not been hitting. It was evident, tho, that Ford was beginning to crack under the strain; for he threw Bridwell two bad balls. At once McGraw strode from the third base coaching-box and stopt the game. Calling Bridwell aside, he whispered something to him. The Yankees began to wonder what it was. Some of them, especially Ford, became a little nervous. Ford was wild on the next ball, and it hit Bridwell in the shins. As the rules provide, the umpire waved him to first base, and the run was forced from third.

All the Yankees, all the fans, most of the Giants, thought that McGraw had given Bridwell orders to get hit purposely. He had done nothing of the kind. He had simply sized up the situation and, doing some quick thinking, had decided to make use of a psychological trick. By the very act of drawing Bridwell aside and whispering something to him, he completely broke the wavering Ford. This is what he said to Bridwell:

"Say, Al, do you expect a big crop on the farm next spring?"

Among the other stumbling-blocks of the hitter, Ty Cobb mentions crowds. He feels, for his own part, that the crowds have often misjudged him, partly because of an early impetuosity of his that they have not forgotten, and partly because his manner on the field is still decidedly aggressive. His experiences with some crowds have been, as a result of these traits, amusing in both pleasant and unpleasant ways. He mentions one that was both kinds at once and befell at one time when Detroit was playing Cleveland:

I slid into third base "riding high," with spikes aglimmer. I did this purposely; for Olsen, the Cleveland baseman, had been blocking runners. I wanted to scare him. He saw the spikes, and kept out of the way thereafter.

"I guess we'll call it off, Ty," he said, and grinned.

There was no hard feeling between us. It was all in the game.

But right behind the visiting team's bench was a man with a voice of a monstrous bullfrog. Every time there was a lull in the uproar of the park his voice would croak, "Dirty work! Dirty work, Cobb! I'll get you after the game! Look out for me at the players' gate!"

Well, he kept after me all the afternoon, and began to get on my nerves. Finally I shouted back something in his general direction. I couldn't see who he was; but I concluded he must be as big as a house, possibly a pugilist. The game over, some of the players offered to go out the gate with me. If there was going to be an attack, they wanted to see that I got a

(*Continued on page* 1562)

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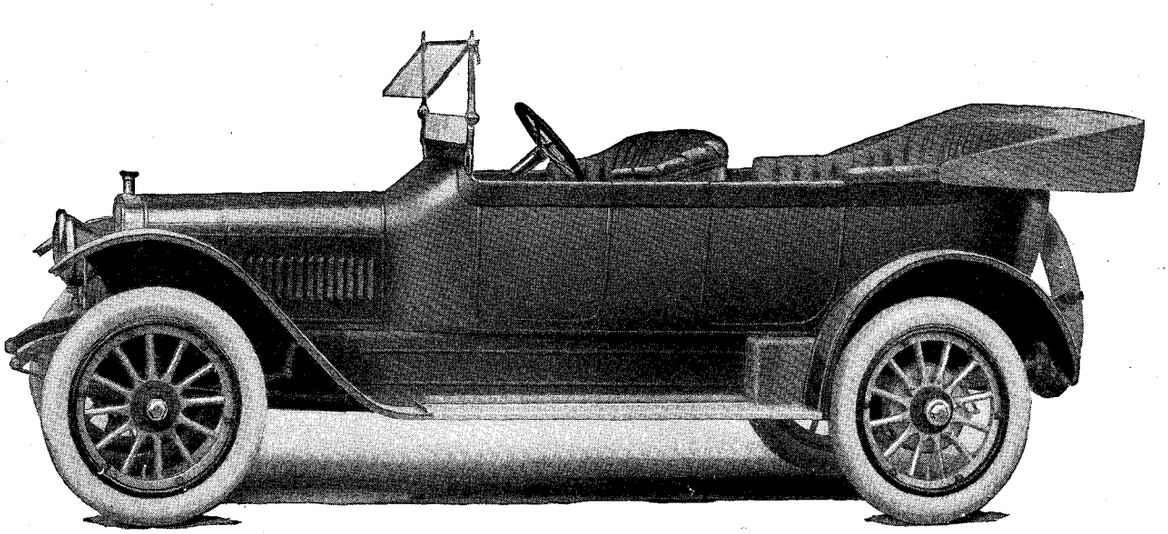

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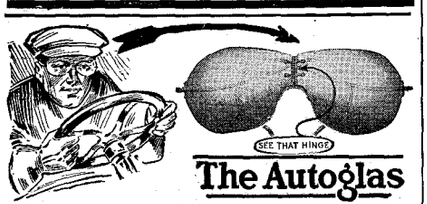

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

(*Continued from page* 1560)

square deal. As we passed through the gate I heard the bullfrog voice, only now it was very friendly. It said:

"Hello, Ty! How are you?"

I looked around, and saw an amazing sight. That voice was coming from a man who looked five feet high and didn't weigh a hundred pounds!

"That's the fellow who was going to eat you up, Ty," said Moriarty.

Well, the players gave me the laugh on that thing for a couple of days.

Another story relates how a lucky chance put a double charge into a trick that the Detroits loaded up for the Yankees. The original trick and its subsequent amplification are described:

If I reached first base, Crawford, who followed me, was to bunt. Instead of stopping at second, the usual play on a sacrifice, I was to whirl along to third. The first time we worked this play it was successful. Hal Chase was caught napping. That afternoon after the game I looked around our club-house for a drink of water.

"Where's our cooler?" I asked the trainer.

"You'll have to go into the Yankees' coop."

At the old American League grounds in New York the two club-houses adjoined each other. I walked into the Yankees' quarters and stopt at the cooler near the door. The New York players were hidden by a high row of lockers. I heard my name mentioned. Chase was talking.

"Cobb made us look like chumps to-day on that bunt play," he said. "To-morrow we'll get him. You stick to third base, and I'll play the ball there without paying any attention to the batter going to first."

"All right," replied the man to whom Chase was talking. From his squeaky, penetrating voice I recognized him as Austin, the New York third baseman.

I sneaked out of the club-house without any one seeing me, and got hold of Crawford.

"Sam," I said, "Chase is going to cross us on that bunt play to-morrow. Now, when we do it you dig for first base and I'll stop at second. They're going to try to get me at third. We'll both be safe, instead of your being put out at first."

The next day I got on base. Crawford bunted; Chase rushed in and pounced on the ball. After rounding second I made a pretense of continuing to third; but pulled up sharp. Chase fell for it, slammed the ball to Austin, and we were both safe. That made Chase sore. He is always sore when one of his schemes goes wrong.

"Why didn't you go on to third that last trip, Ty?" he asked.

"Because I got a drink of water in your club-house yesterday," I replied.

"I knew you must have been tipped off," growled Chase.

"You tipped yourself off," I grinned.

But Chase thereafter perfected his play to such an extent that altho we worked ours on other teams nineteen out of twenty-one times that season, we did not dare to try it against the Yankees.

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along with Baker, Collins, Jackson, and the rest of them, you have to keep on the job ready to meet trick with trick. I have observed that baseball is not unlike a war, and when you come right down to it we batters are the heavy artillery.

A BRIMSTONE SLEUTH

THE question whether the office seeks the man or the man the office has been definitely decided in regard to one office in New York City. This one sought widely and for a long time before it found a man who would take it. Chronic office-seekers, who had pestered the officials for years for "something soft," turned sadly away when offered this position. Good pay and light work were not enough of an inducement. And the fact that it was a "life job" only made it worse, for the position is that of Inspector of Infernal Machines, and the inspector, consequently, is always liable to find his quest of explosives too successful for his health. The thought of waiting in uneasy dread for that last moment was too much for the job-hunters' nerves. But that is what the bomb inspector in New York must face nearly every day. No wonder that Owen Eagan was the only applicant, and that he holds his place unenvied by all men. Charles F. Person tells of this solitary official in *The American Magazine*. How the office of bomb inspector originated is narrated:

Nineteen years ago, an Italian girl found a weird-looking package on the sidewalk and innocently handed it to a patrolman, who carried it home that night and offered it to an official at headquarters the following day. This official fingered the package rather suspiciously and returned it to the patrolman.

"Get out of here with that bomb," he roared, whereupon the officer took a ferry across the East River and surreptitiously dropt the package en route.

"If we only had a man who could open bombs!" mused the official after he had regained his composure. Calling up Fire Headquarters, he learned that such a man could fill a most urgent need. If the fire and police officials wanted a bomb wizard, who could object? Consequently, the following job was ready for applicants:

Wanted—A man with nerve enough to open bombs. To work for three bosses—the city, the Fire Department, and the Police Department, besides the three million inhabitants between Staten Island and the Bronx, and get paid by one, the city. No pension, no advancement, no doctor's bills paid, no day, night, or Sunday off duty. Salary, $1,500.

A month passed—no applicants. Fully three thousand policemen getting $1,200 a year heard of the $1,500 job, but passed it up.

"You don't want a bomb inspector," announced one applicant in a deprecatory manner; "you need an undertaker."

Finally Owen Eagan was secured. Just why he wants to bet $1,500 a year with the

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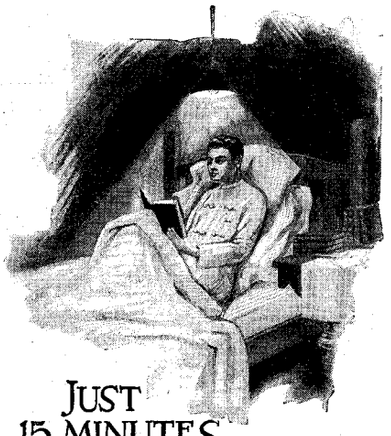

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If you have children and want them to read the right books, put a ✓ in this square. ☐

city that he can open all infernal machines successfully does not appear. Fifteen hundred is good money, and if one only has enough confidence to believe oneself infallible, it must seem like very easy money as well. Possibly there is for some natures a delightful thrill in the constant thought of such a risk—otherwise how would the Mississippi River steamboats of olden days have secured an adequate supply of little negroes to sit on safety-valves? But it is not a common experience. Owen Eagan's work is that of a detective, as well as geographer of the shorter routes to eternity. By analysis of the machines he takes apart he secures much evidence that is of value to the law. He has supreme confidence in his deductions, and we read:

His experience in digging out of hell-fire and brimestone such tangible evidence as might assist the police in the apprehension of the bomb-making gentry has enabled him to come to the daring conclusion that there are characteristics in the making of bombs which prove almost to a certainty that they are constructed by an individual or group of individuals employing the same method. The detectives laughed at Eagan when he first said this, but to-day they acknowledge it to be true.

When an alleged gang of bomb-men was arrested in October the detectives announced that at last they had the original band of bomb-makers and placers and no one need fear more outrages. Eagan, however, came forth with the explanation that the men arrested were, no doubt, responsible for many explosions, but he insisted that the most important gang was still at large. They laughed at him when two weeks had passed and no explosion took place. But before another week the biggest bomb of all went off and this was followed by thirteen more of equal intensity, which threw the detective force in despair, for the guilty gang was supposedly behind iron doors. They believe Eagan at headquarters now; when he talks the others keep still.

The "bomb industry" in New York began to be a serious menace ten years ago, but in those days Eagan had an hour or two to himself. Nowadays bombs are coming so fast he calls up the Bureau of Combustibles every half-hour to let one of the three bosses know where he is. To show the increasing popularity of Black Hand extortion, Eagan handled only thirteen bombs in 1908, while last year there were 145, with a property damage estimated at $17,430, an increase of ninety-three over 1912.

And every one of the unexplored bombs found is capable of blowing Eagan to smithereens were it not for the care he takes to safeguard his life. Once he has literally picked a bomb apart and has supplied the police with working clues he unconsciously finds himself the enemy of the very men who make bombs. Yet, cognizant of that fact, he carries no revolver for protection, and the only means he uses to elude the vengeful is to keep his whereabouts secret. You won't find

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his name, address, or telephone number in any directory, and long ago he discarded the use of mail-boxes. Should you call at Fire Headquarters and ask where Eagan lives they will puncture you with a thousand questions, yet tell you nothing.

No one has ever offered to be his understudy, nor is there any one to succeed him when he quits. If he should be killed to-morrow in the performance of duty his wife and four children would be left without insurance money, for no insurance company will take him as a risk. Neither can he if he is injured, or his family if he is killed while opening one of those death-dealing contraptions, sue the city for damages. And for this risk he gets $1,500 a year!

THE NEW FRENCH PREMIER

TO one who does not understand the difference in the forms of the republican governments of France and the United States, the recent trouble with the French cabinet must have seemed incomprehensible. For in this country it is sometimes as difficult to dislodge a cabinet member as it is, apparently, to retain any in France. Because the French form of government makes the cabinet, in the persons of its members, responsible to the Parliament for nearly every official action of the President, the Parliament takes far more interest in the personnel of the cabinet than does our Congress. Consequently, for a new Premier to form a cabinet and, having them gathered together and firmly under his control, to make the Parliament indorse them and agree upon them, is a task that might well daunt any aspirant for French political honors. At this writing René Viviani has, for the second time, formed a cabinet. His first attempt was a failure; but after the failure of the Ribot cabinet he turned again to the task. When his second list was presented to the Parliament it was approved by a generous majority vote, and this in spite of the fact that it was practically identical with the list submitted by his immediate predecessor, Ribot. Indications are that it is the personality of M. Viviani himself, rather than the men he has chosen, that finally brought him success where others have failed. The New York *Evening Post's* Paris correspondent gives a brief sketch of the new Premier's career, such as may indicate wherein the strength of that character lies:

René Viviani is in his fifty-second year, which is about the age of nearly all the active leaders of French politics. He was born in Algiers, where a new France of mixed race is springing up. After his university studies at the Paris Law Faculty, he was enrolled in the Algerian bar. A man of his ability was sure to gravitate toward Paris, and there, in 1889, he was chosen secretary of the Paris bar, an honorable

(*Continued on page 1570*)

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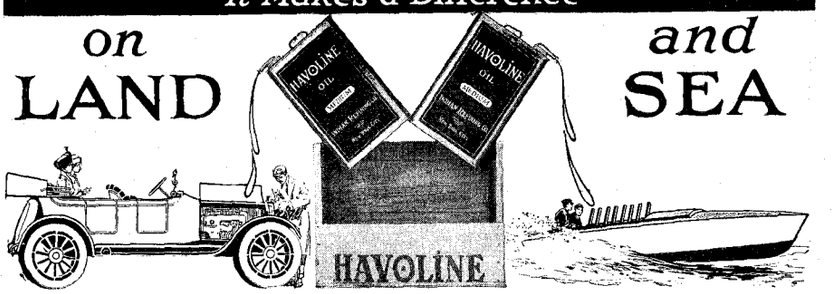

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

THIS SEASON'S HEAVY EXPORTS OF GOLD

SINCE January 1 and down to June 13, there had been exported from this country to Europe more than $55,000,000 in gold, all but $1,000,000 of it going to Paris, where "the strain has been greatest." It appears that Russia, having reached something like an economic crisis, "has been drawing heavily on her French credits," in order to avert further trouble. A writer in *The Financial World* adds:

"Foreign capital to the amount of $125,000,000, which had been subscribed to develop Russian industries, has been drawn back in affright, and doubt and demoralization have been rife in the industrial life of the Czar's dominion for many months. So serious has the Russian situation become that the Russian Ministry of Finance has used 100,000,000 rubles to support the general situation. This has been only a temporary relief, and the crisis is not considered past as yet. Meanwhile the military party, which is dominant in Russia, is planning to spend over $500,000,000 in the next three years."

France has not only been called on to meet the Russian strain, but because of military appropriations on a lavish scale has had demands of her own to meet. These came to aggravate a situation already made somewhat critical by the Russian demands and the Balkan war finances. Demands for gold from this country in these circumstances created a situation "somewhat akin to that which possest us in the panic of 1907, when we imported in a comparatively short time about as much gold as we are exporting now." The writer believes this outflow of gold from the United States will soon extend to England, and that it will continue well into August. The crisis will probably then be over and gold will begin to make its way back to us once more.

These large exports have raised the question whether the New York banks were not suffering in consequence, and, in fact, becoming obliged to replace their gold with legal-tender reserve money. No alarm exists, however. On January 3, the clearing-house banks in New York reported in their vaults $322,730,000 in gold, while on June 13, after $55,500,000 in gold had been withdrawn, these same banks were able to report gold holdings of $436,118,000, so that, in spite of the heavy withdrawals, an actual net gain in holdings of more than $100,000,000 had taken place. A writer in the New York *Evening Post* undertakes to explain "how this extraordinary result was possible":

"The Government's classified figures of gold imports show that, in the first three months of 1914, we imported $17,000,000 gold from Canada, $1,500,000 from South America, and $1,700,000 from Mexico—a total of $20,200,000, with two and a half more months to be reported on. The new gold production of the United States is about $7,000,000 per month. Since January 1, that would be nearly $39,000,000. These two items alone would more than counterbalance the gold exports of the period to Europe. But there remain not only the large movement to New York of reserve money (such as gold certificates) from interior markets where trade demands were light, but a Treasury deficit which, between January 1 and June 1, was met by the shifting of $48,000,000 of the Treasury gold holdings into bank reserves."

Franklin Escher, writing in the New York *Times Annalist*, points out several causes for the heavy exports of gold additional to the demands from Paris, superinduced by conditions in Russia and the Balkans:

"Only the usual favorable balance on merchandise and securities account keeps us from having to ship gold steadily. We owe Europe for interest on the foreign money invested here, for the freight and insurance charges due foreign companies, for American tourists' expenditures abroad, and for a lot of other things; but this debit is offset by the fact that normally we sell Europe a far greater amount of merchandise than we buy. A balance is thus preserved, and the necessity is obviated for sending any really very large amounts of gold across the ocean.

"Under normal circumstances, year in and year out, Europe is a buyer of securities in this market, and on balance her purchases far exceed her sales. That is not the case at the present time, nor for some time past has it been so. It is indeed very doubtful whether during the whole of the past year there has been a single month when foreign operations in the American stock and bond markets have not shown a balance on the selling side.

"As a matter of fact, ever since the period of political disturbance in Europe, preceding the breaking out of the Balkan War, the liquidation of American securities abroad has been continuous. There have been times, of course, when the clouds have appeared to lift and the foreign investor has come back into the market and repurchased some of his too-hastily sold 'Americans.' But, taking it by and large, throughout that period of three years, Europe has been far more interested in disposing of her holdings of our securities than of adding to them. Where during a period of at least ten years the balance of foreign operations in the American markets had been continuously on the buying side, toward the close of 1911 the situation underwent a complete change, with the result that since then purchases have been far outbalanced by sales.

"Most important of all, however, in bringing about this change and depriving us of the favorable balance invariably resulting from our transactions with the outside world has been the disturbed foreign political situation. With the markets of Paris and Berlin in the critical condition in which on several occasions since the Balkan trouble they have found themselves, it is hardly to be wondered at that the foreign investor has been steadily disposed to throw overboard his holdings of outside securities. At least three times during the last two years a heavy foreign selling of 'Yankees' has developed—not so much because of any desire to liquidate those particular securities, as to the fact that the smash in home securities made the lightening of ship imperative, and the American market afforded the best facilities for forced sales.

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"This European hunger for gold is particularly important, because of its bearing on the outflow of gold from the United States. It is one thing to owe money to a man who has no particular need for it, and quite another to owe money to a man who wants it. Our foreign creditors are in the latter case. For nearly a year now, between London, Paris, Berlin, and St. Petersburg, there has been a veritable scramble for gold, with the result that, by the payment of extravagant premiums, the lion's share has gone to Russia."

A writer in *The Wall Street Journal* recalls as bearing on present conditions an interesting remark made by "a member of one of the leading New York banking houses" soon after the passage of the new Currency Law. This banker said he regarded that law as "a great piece of constructive legislation," which would be found in the end "a means by which the United States would be able to relieve the money markets of the world." Following is a statement of the views he then exprest:

"As soon as the new banking system is established, or perhaps before, for in more or less degree the effect will be felt immediately, we shall send out of this country a great quantity of gold that we shall no longer need, but which will be of the greatest benefit to the European countries in which the financial situation is strained. The first movement may run as high as $100,000,000, and ultimately we may send twice that amount, or even more, without missing it. That will be a result of the utilization of commercial paper as currency basis, than which there is none better, altho through a strange lack of foresight we never availed of it before. The hundreds of millions of gold that have been uselessly locked up will be made available for the purpose of commerce, and by helping Europe now we shall ultimately help ourselves to even a greater extent; for it is inevitable that when financial conditions become favorable over there, European investors will be attracted to the securities of the country which helps them out of their troubles."

The writer remarks that "already more than half the amount of gold which this banker said would be shipped immediately has been sent, altho the new banking system will not be established for six or seven weeks."

HOW THE WORLD'S WEALTH HAS GROWN

Sir George Paish, writing in the London *Statist*, of which he is the editor, declares that "at no time in history has the economic condition of the world improved as rapidly, or as much, as in the past hundred years." While all civilized countries have not advanced at an equal pace, progress has been made in all countries, and it is nothing short of "marvelous." The United Kingdom, for example, possest in 1814 a total wealth of only about £2,500,000,000, whereas now "a conservative estimate" would place the total wealth of that country at £17,000,000,000—or a sixfold increase. The population, meanwhile, having increased less than two and one-half fold. The income of the British people in this hundred years has increased about eightfold, that is, from £300,000,000 to £2,400,000,000.

In France wealth has expanded about fivefold; that is, from under £2,000,000,000 to nearly £10,000,000,000, and the income of the country has risen from £250,000,000 to about £1,200,000,000, the population increasing only one-third, or 33 per

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*†State of Missouri . . .	3½	J & J	1917-1922	4.10
*Chicago, Ill., Irving Park .	4½	J & J	1934	4.25
*Des Moines, Iowa . . .	5	M & S	1916-1919	4.25
*Bloomington, Ill.	4½	M & S	1920-1923	4.25
*Rock Island, Ill.	5	J & J	1915-1923	4.30
*Salt Lake City, Utah . .	4	J & J	1930	4.35
*†City of Oakland, Cal. . .	4½	F & A	1917-1928	4.40
*Cairo, Ill., Ref.	5	J & J	1918-1931	4.50
State of Louisiana Port .	5	A & O	1953	4.60
Riverside Co., Cal. . . .	5	M & N	1928-1954	4.65
San Diego, Cal.	5	A & O	1926-1952	4.70
Koochiching Co., Minn. .	5	J & J	1919-1933	4.70
*Port of Seattle, Wash. . .	4½	J & J	1918-1945	4.75
*Port of Seattle, Wash. . .	5	M & S	1921-1954	4.75
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cent. In Germany progress equally remarkable has taken place. One hundred years ago there was no German Empire, nor even a confederation of German States, but merely a number of separate German States, none of which was overburdened with riches or with income. Sir George estimates the aggregate wealth and income of the German States one hundred years ago as "probably less than France's." Now, however, the income of United Germany has reached £2,000,000,000, or considerably more than that of France, while the wealth of the Empire has reached £16,000,000,000; that is, £6,000,000,000 more than the wealth of France, and within £1,000,000,000 of the wealth of the United Kingdom. Population in Germany has increased faster than in France or England, having grown in the hundred years from 24,000,000 to over 67,000,000, that is, more than 180 per cent.

Such are the figures for the three leading countries of Europe. Remarkable as they are, however, they are outstripped by a younger State, which has "attracted large numbers of persons from densely populated districts of Europe." Here still more noteworthy has been the progress in wealth and in well-being. For the most part, those who emigrated "were inconceivably poor and destitute," but in general they "have attained incomes and wealth much greater, on the average, than persons who elected to remain in the older countries." Sir George gives for the United States a total wealth in 1814 of about £350,000,000, and a total wealth now of £30,000,000,000, or nearly ninetyfold. At the same time, our total income has risen from less than £100,000,000 to about £7,000,000,000, or to more than the combined incomes of the United Kingdom, France, and Germany. In population we have had a twelve-fold expansion—that is, from 8,000,000 we have advanced to 98,000,000.

In other young countries progress in comparison with ours has been small, and yet "when one remembers the meagerness of the populations of Canada, Australia, the Cape, and South America, and the smallness of their incomes in the early part of the last century, the really wonderful advance in their economic well-being becomes apparent." Sir George has interesting comments to make on the influence of this enormous increase in the world's wealth:

"This rise in economic prosperity has completely changed the atmosphere in which men live. It is difficult to grasp the fact that only a century ago none but the very wealthy could afford to travel, that nearly all were chained to the localities in which they were born, that even in London there were no omnibuses, that all but the very rich were compelled to live in the immediate vicinity of their workshops or businesses, and that now it is possible for most persons to travel not merely by motor-bus, tram-car, railway, motor-car, or bicycle, from their homes to their occupations, but to journey many thousands of miles at small cost to obtain employment, either temporary or permanent. Moreover, when one stops to think that in those days newspapers, magazines, books, or engravings were very great luxuries, to be indulged in by the few, and that it was exceptional for people to know anything of affairs outside their own village or town, whereas now nearly all are rich enough to purchase newspapers or magazines containing information about everything under the sun, to

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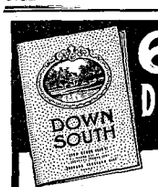

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possess prints of the greatest pictures in the world, and are able to keep in touch with social, scientific, political, and religious thought not only in their own locality and State, but in every country, one is compelled to acknowledge, however averse one is to doing so, that the advance in the mental condition of the world in consequence of the growth of wealth and of income has been extraordinary. Thus a very cursory review of conditions to-day and a century ago reveals the wonderful change on every side of life, in this and in other countries, and the great forward movement of the nations both in mental and in economic well-being.

"What are the forces to which we owe this great uplift of the whole race? Many things, both mental and physical, acting and reacting upon each other, have combined to bring about the new conditions; and not the least of them has been the progress of invention, which has enabled railways and steamers to be built and distance between the various parts of the world to be largely annihilated.

"But the greatest uplifting force of the past century has been the growth of a spirit of trust and of confidence between man and man and between nation and nation. This new spirit has infected men on every side of their activities, whether as laborers or as employers of labor, as capitalists or as users of capital, as producers or as consumers, as persons who save or as persons who spend, as pioneers in new lands or as dwellers in the old countries. It has made men willing to cooperate and to combine in order to overcome otherwise insuperable difficulties, and it has thus brought about the wonderful improvement in economic well-being and in mental attainment everywhere apparent.

"One of the most noteworthy consequences of the new spirit has been the creation of a credit system which embraces the whole world, and which has enabled countries to be populated, towns and villages to be constructed, agriculture extended, mines developed, and riches transported from the ends of the earth for consumption and use wherever they are needed.

"Until quite recent times, even in the most advanced countries, it was customary for each person to seek to secure the safety of his wealth either by employing it himself or by hoarding it, a practise that still largely prevails in backward lands, such as Egypt, India, and China. Now vast numbers of persons in all countries render of value to others as well as to themselves that part of their wealth they can not use in their own business or in building and furnishing their own homes by making loans to Governments, States, and municipalities wherever situated, or by forming joint-stock enterprises of every kind and description, or by placing money on mortgage, on loan to private individuals, and on deposit with both joint-stock and private bankers. This trust in the good faith of others has created, and is still creating, machinery whereby the income of all the nations is showing infinite expansion in comparison with the slowness of its growth in former days."

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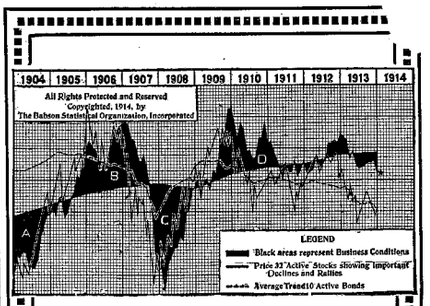
"Oh," said the Admiral, "that enables the doctor to live."—*Tit-Bits.*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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

(*Continued from page* 1565)

position from which many a chief of the Republic has taken his political start since Gambetta. Four years later he was elected to Parliament from Paris, and he has held his seat ever since, with the exception of the term from 1902 to 1906. In the latter year, on his reappearance in Parliament, Prime Minister Clemenceau made him Labor Minister, and he stayed on in the Briand Government until the end of 1910. Since the return of the Extreme Radicals to power last November, he has been Minister of Public Instruction.

In politics and in government, Viviani has therefore ample experience, And yet, unlike Briand and Millerand, who were, like him, Independent Socialists, he has not been a group leader. Perhaps his independence has stood in the way of his success as a party politician, altho he has never softened the partizan character of his politics. He has never bent to the discipline of the United Socialists under Jaurés, whom he has never followed otherwise as a leader; and he has been equally his own man under Briand and Clemenceau. Personally and professionally, he is an old friend of President Poincaré, tho standing at the other end of Republican polities. This is an advantage in the present political crisis, for it eases the personal relations which have to exist between the President and the man he chooses to be head of Government.

Doubtless, Viviani's slow coming to recognized leadership is due to his independence of character and action. As usually happens with such men, his advent to Government may be less sensational and less partizan than would have been the case with a man reputed for more suppleness and moderation. As a speaker, Viviani stands very high—a little too academic to have the popularity of Jaurés, tho the latter is a university professor by trade, and not so supple in debate as Briand nor so terribly matter-of-fact as Millerand. One speech of his, when newly Minister, on November 8, 1906, has entered into French history. It defines M. Viviani's idea of the Republic.

"All together, first our fathers, then our elders, and now ourselves, we have set ourselves to the work of anticlericalism, of irreligion; we have torn from the people's soul all belief in another life, in the deceiving and unreal visions of a heaven. To the man who stays his steps at set of sun, crusht beneath the labor of the day and weeping with want and wretchedness, we have said: 'Behind those clouds at which you gaze so mournfully there are only vain dreams of heaven.' With magnificent gesture we have quenched for him in the sky those lights which none shall ever again kindle. Do you think our work is over? It begins."

By a majority of 368 to 129, the Chamber of Deputies voted the posting up of this speech in all the communes of France.

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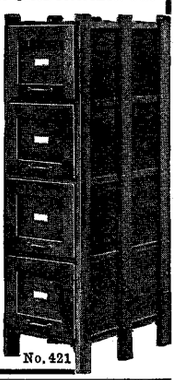

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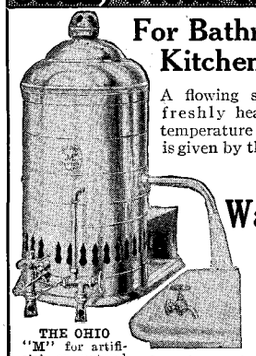

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